The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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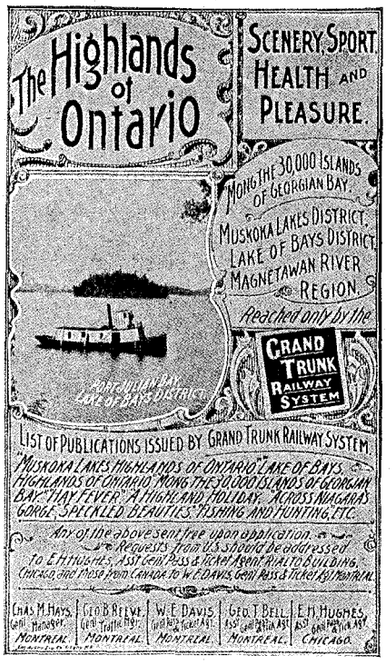
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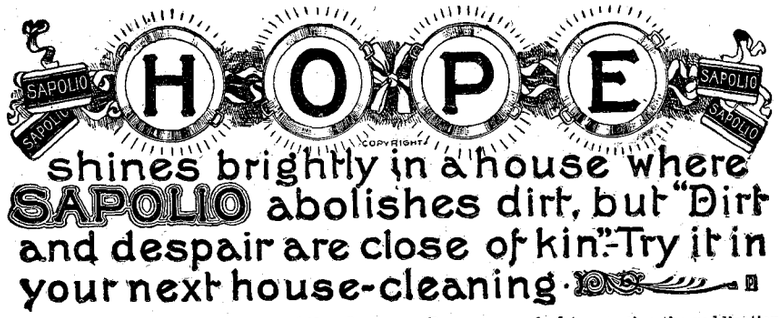

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FORCE OR CONCILIATION IN THE PHILIPPINES?

THE report that President Schurman, chairman of the Philippine Commission, will soon return to this country is accepted by many as confirmation of the report current the latter part of May that President Schurman and General Otis had disagreed as to the wisdom of more attempts to conciliate the Filipinos. From the beginning General Otis has demanded unconditional submission to American authority, and the anti-expansion press has been disposed to attribute the outbreak of hostilities to his uncompromising attitude. President Schurman, on the other hand, has tried to win the Filipinos by coupling with the forcible measures promises of good treatment and good government, the expansion press, in turn, attributing the Filipinos' continued hostilities to this "display of weakness." General Otis considered the proper remedy to be more force; President Schurman, more conciliation. President Schurman's return home, then, is taken as proof that General Otis's method is upheld by the authorities at Washington. The majority of the newspapers favor General Otis's plan, the New York *Herald* taking the lead in vehement editorials bearing such titles as: "End this Sinister Farce—Recall the Civilian Peace Commissioners," "The Meddlesome Peace Commissioners Should Be Called Off," "No More Parleying with Aguinaldo's Absurd Envoys," "Recall the Peace Commissioners—Call out More Volunteers if Necessary."

Conciliation and Force Not Incompatible.—"We quite agree with *The Herald* that 'force' is the argument to use on the insurgents, tho we hardly share in its rather savage call to 'dig them out and rub it into them.' But was not 'force' being used at the very time the envoys were in Manila? Indeed, at the moment when the Filipinos were being 'feted and lionized' in the native homes of Manila the American troops were administering a terrible thrashing to the insurgents, slaughtering a large number of them and driving them from their line near San Fernando.

"So far as we know, the visit of the Filipinos to Manila has not been allowed to interfere with General Otis's plan of military operations. Even if there had been a few days' suspension of fighting, that fact could not have seriously affected the fortunes of the American campaign. It is only a question of a short time when Aguinaldo must inevitably be finally beaten and subdued. Nothing that the 'meddlesome Peace Commissioners' may do can avert that result.

"In the mean time, it should be said in behalf of our Commissioners in the Philippines that their labors up to this time have manifestly been characterized by a high sense of intelligence, patriotism, and humanity. There has been nothing in their conduct to show that they were 'foolishly sent to Manila,' and certainly nothing to convince the President that they should be 'called off.'

"The bold and impetuous fighters of the editorial sanctum should possess their souls in patience."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

Offer Them Ultimate Independence.—"The situation has never appeared to be more serious than it is at this moment, and there is earnest discussion among the advocates of expansion over what to do next. Some are blaming the anti-imperialists for it all, and some the Schurman commission, and some the overconfidence of Otis and the President. The Boston *Herald* complains bitterly of having been deceived, and the New York *Herald* demands the immediate recall of the Schurman commission. The New York *Times* hints vaguely at executive blunderings and says bitter things of Aguinaldo, but all demand that the President act in a strong way, and they pledge the unlimited support of the country in troops and treasure to aggressive measures.

"We must say that if the President is determined to continue without a variation of program he can no longer consider too closely the effect upon the next election of a call for the 35,000 volunteers authorized by Congress. Through lack of sufficient troops, Otis retires from the territory recently taken, and this retirement has all the moral effect of a retreat. It can not but lend new heart to the insurrection. . . . . .

"It seems to us, in all candor, that the President might well consider—that all the lovers of the United States of America might well weigh—whether there is not a better way. No outside power will disturb us in our work in the Philippines. The problem is ours to handle, and ours alone. We can do with that people as we will. Is it not the part of statesmanship to offer them at least the hope of ultimate independence before we push matters to the relentless end? It is within the power of the President to at least say that such is the outcome which he desires and toward which he will aim. There could be no loss of dignity in that, personal or national, but the exhibition of a sincere purpose to do what is honorable and right in a matter which we are abundantly able to shape.

"No one the world over doubts that it is within our power as a nation to do with the Philippines as we will, and to subdue them to the last man if so disposed. The ability of the American people to wage unlimited war in that quarter will be nowhere doubted, and our freedom to act as we deem best is unlimited. And by so much does our responsibility deepen."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

Fault Lies at Washington.—"An element of truth there undoubtedly is in all the rumors about friction between the members of the Philippine commission, given now as a reason for President Schurman's early home-coming. The trouble has been not in the *personnel* of the commission, but in its contradictory instructions. President McKinley has bidden both warriors and peace-makers a hearty godspeed. Otis was to push things, while Schurman was to soothe and conciliate the natives. No such combination of peace and war was ever known before, and it

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is no wonder that the wires from Manila have been kept hot with inquiries which policy was to prevail, peace or war. McKinley, with characteristic large-mindedness, has ordered both policies to prevail. He strongly approves of Otis and tells him to go on with his killing, but just as strongly approves of Schurman and urges him to go on waving the olive branch. If this looks like a policy of drift and muddle, the moral is that it is well to have an executive who can make up his mind The President's orders to Otis and Schurman, as we gather them from results, must have been modeled upon the famous softening down of the Ten Commandments:

"Thou shalt not kill, but need'st not strive
Officiously to keep alive"

—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

Ship the Commission to San Francisco.—"There would be, we fear, a disposition to wink at a high-handed military outrage should General Otis conclude to bundle the Schurman Peace Commission on board the first transport for San Francisco and nail down the hatches. After the army and navy have given the whole populated portion of Luzon, to say nothing of the Visayas, to the commission as a field for the exercise of civic genius and the extension of the principles of political science as taught in Cornell and Michigan universities, their experiment with plenipotentiaries from the bush for subjects of treatment is, to say the least, discouraging.

"No question is involved in these considerations as to the proximate or ultimate status of the Philippines. On that point President Schurman and his colleagues should be able to speak better than any one else. The trouble is not what they propose, but to whom they propose it. They have treated, as a government capable of negotiation, a bedizened ragtag and bobtail who, after three months of steady flight, had just turned back from the jumping-off place in desperate quest of nourishing food and comfortable shelter. By this they have put new heart into the Aguinaldist cause. The deference with which these people have been received, the long conferences in which their 'views' have been seriously entertained and discussed, the grandeur in which they have been allowed to parade before their compatriots—all these have inflated their simian vanity until, from abject fugitives, they have become swollen conquerors and haughtily decline the proffered terms.

"There will never be peace in the Philippines while these methods are pursued of entrusting treaty powers to guileless college dons who take professional insurrectionists at their own valuation."—*The Press (Rep.), New York.*

No More Wabbling.—"Anybody with half an eye can see that the thing to do in the Philippines is to crush opposition and restore peace, and to do it swiftly, surely, and for good. It is too late to think of any other plan. If the force at the command of General Otis be too small—and the fact that it is has become obvious to all not wilfully blind—it should be increased until its adequacy for the purpose should be beyond doubt.

"Congress has invested the President with ample power to deal with the emergency. Under the circumstances the pottering and wabbling policy of the Administration—its anxious hearkening for popular approval and its feeling of the public pulse—is sadly out of place. Men who aspire to leadership and yet shirk the responsibilities of leaders present a spectacle which is anything but inspiring. Opportunism may serve in the management of division politics, but in military affairs it will not do. The war in the Philippines is not nearly over, notwithstanding the late deluge of semi-official bulletins from the War Department asserting that it was; and it will never be over until the situation shall be fully understood and firmly and resolutely met."—*The Record (Ind.), Philadelphia.*

"The military view of the effective manner of dealing with the Filipinos is the one which appeals more strongly to the average American citizen. He knows that there is no question that the Filipinos will be dealt with justly, in any event, no matter when or how the war terminates; that they will be governed according to the best light which our statesmen can receive, and will be given self-government precisely to the degree that they show themselves capable of it. . . . 'No terms but unconditional surrender,' was one of Grant's sententious utterances which commended itself heartily to the American people, and the adoption of the maximum by General Otis has a like reception."—*The Post-Intelligencer (Rep.), Seattle.*

GERMANY'S PURCHASE OF SPAIN'S ISLANDS.

THE Spanish cession of the Carolines, the Pelew Islands adjacent, and the Marianne or Ladrone Islands to Germany for $5,000,000 is considered a good bargain for both parties to the contract. Spain never found the islands profitable, and, with her other Pacific possessions gone, is much better rid of them; Germany, pushing her new commercial ventures to the ends of the earth, will make them valuable tributaries to her growing Eastern trade. Many think that we should have insisted, when making peace with Spain, upon the possession of a coaling-station and cable landing in the Carolines, which lie directly between Hawaii and the Philippines; but since we failed to do so, it is pretty generally realized that it is too late now and that we have no call to object to the German-Spanish bargain. This sale leaves of Spain's once world-wide empire only the Spanish peninsula, the Canaries, and a little territory of small value in Africa.

What Spain Sells.—"The Caroline Islands, called also the New Philippines, form a great archipelago in which there are some five hundred bits of land rising above the surface of the water and arranged in forty eight distinct groups. They have an area of about 270 square miles and a population of about 25,000, three fourths of the total area and inhabitants being credited to five volcanic islands, which are the only ones in the entire archipelago of any account. The Pelews—called also the Palaos, as in the official announcement made to the Cortes—are directly west of the Carolines, and are sometimes known as the Western Carolines. They have an area of about 290 square miles and a population of about 10,000. The third group ceded to Germany, the Mariannes, or Ladrones, consist of two chains, ten islands being included in a northern chain and five in a southern chain. The southernmost of the latter is the island of Guam, the largest and the only important one in the whole group and this has already been ceded to the United States, under the terms of the peace protocol of August last. The remaining fourteen islands in the Ladrone archipelago, which now pass to Germany, have an area of only fifty square miles and a population of less than 1,000. The total area of the islands ceded to Germany is thus about 610 square miles, and their inhabitants number probably not more than 36,000, altho some estimates place the aggregate population as high as 45,000.

"By the acquisition of Guam the United States secured all the territory in that part of the Pacific that we could possibly make any profitable use of, and for the Pelews we had no use whatever. But with the Carolines the case is different. They lie in the direct line of communication between the Hawaiian Islands and the Pilippines, and it was reported, on apparently good authority, that our commissioners at the Paris peace conference endeavored to secure from Spain the cession of one of the larger of these islands for use as a naval and cable station. If this attempt was really made, it came to naught, probably because what was regarded as an extravagant compensation was demanded by Spain. If the precautionary seizure which gave us Guam had been followed in the case of the Carolines, we could have had any one of the latter group without further ceremony or cash expenditure."—*The Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia*

What She Has Left.—"In disposing of her remaining possessions in the Pacific Ocean to Germany, Spain retains colonial territories only in Africa and the neighboring waters. These possessions are five towns along the north coast of Morocco, namely Ceuta, Tetuan, Velez de la Gomera, Alhucemas, and Melilla, and the Chafarinas Islands; the Canary Islands, which are administered as a province of Spain; the large district of Rio de Oro, fronting on the Atlantic between Capes Bojador and Blanco for about 500 miles and extending inland from 20 miles in the North to 600 miles in the South, the whole embracing 243,000 square miles, mostly sand, and the possession of the eastern part being contested by France; the little territory of Ifni, on the coast of southern Morocco, embracing only 27 square miles; in the Gulf of Guinea, the islands of Fernando Po and Annabon; and near the northwest corner of the French Kongo, San Juan, a small section of the mainland drained by the lower Muni and Campo rivers, whose possession is disputed by France, and Corisco Bay, with its little islands Corsico and Elobey. The colonial empire

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of Spain is finally reduced to a total area of 247,308 square miles, including the considerable regions of which France claims to be the rightful owner. The areas lost to Spain as the result of the war embrace Cuba, 45,872 square miles; ceded to the United States, 119,356 square miles (Philippines and Sulu islands, 115,300; Puerto Rico, 3,668; Guam, 388); and disposed of to Germany, 610 square miles (Caroline and Pelew islands, 560, and Ladrone Islands, except Guam, 50). Spain's colonial possessions have been reduced in the past year by 165,838 square miles of territory."—*The Sun, New York.*

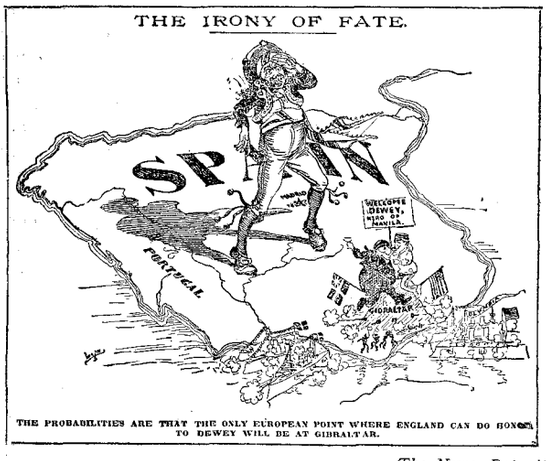
A Spectacular Decadence.—"It is the closing chapter in the history of the decline and fall of an empire whose flag was once mistress of the seas. The colonial history of Spain is the most thrilling narrative in the annals of Europe. It was in the middle of the fifteenth century and under the united sovereignties of Ferdinand and Isabella that Spain, which then comprised only the two kingdoms of Castile and Aragon, expelled the Moors and gained possession of the whole Spanish peninsula. During the year that the last Moorish city surrendered Columbus sailed for America, and in the next century the founding of Spanish colonies began in South America, Central America, Mexico, Florida, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and California. In the mean time Charles V. and Philip II. extended the Spanish dominion over Germany, the Netherlands, much of Austria, and a considerable portion of Italy.

"One by one these vast colonial possessions have been taken from her, some through wars for independence, as in the Netherlands, and others by the intervention of other powers in the interest of humanity and civilization to put an end to Spanish cruelty and misgovernment.

"The total area of Spain's colonial empire, embracing the main portion of South America, Central America, Mexico, and those parts of the United States contiguous to Mexico, amounted at one time to nearly 10,000,000 square miles, or about equal to the total colonial area of Great Britain at the present time. The war with the United States deprived her of Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, and the island of Guam, or a total area of about 160,601 square miles. All that is left of the great empire of Charles V. and Philip II. is the peninsula of Spain and 243,877 square miles in Africa.

"In its spectacular and romantic decadence and its marvelous demonstration of incapacity for colonial government history furnishes no parallel to the vanishing Spanish empire."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

We are Satisfied.—"There is no reason why we should not regard the transaction with satisfaction, since the islands pass from the hands of a government unfortunately unable to administer them with vigor or skill to the hands of a powerful and capable government, with commercial traditions and the habits and aspirations of modern times. . . . The query suggested by the London *Chronicle*, 'how the United States will like to have Germany planted on the high road between San Francisco and the Philippines,' is easily answered. The 'high road' is wide enough for free passage for all, and Germany is in no sense objectionable, either as a traveling companion or as the keeper of a wayside station."—*The Times, New York.*


THE IRONY OF FATE.
SPAIN
WELCOME DEWEY. HOW'D YA LIKE MANILA
PORTUGAL
GIBRALTAR
THE PROBABILITIES ARE THAT THE ONLY EUROPEAN POINT WHERE ENGLAND CAN DO HONOR TO DEWEY WILL BE AT GIBRALTAR.

—*The News, Detroit.*

A NEW TRIAL FOR DREYFUS.

THE decision of the French Court of Cassation, June 3, to grant Dreyfus a new trial, is received on this side of the water without great surprise, but with many expressions of gratification and of congratulation, not so much to Dreyfus as to France herself. The general opinion, as rendered by the press, is that France is about to "vindicate her honor" in a way far better than the one she tried when she convicted the innocent artillery captain in 1894. It is said that the judges of the Court of Cassation, who declared unanimously for the new trial, were restrained from declaring Dreyfus innocent and setting him free only by the fact that it would not be correct legal procedure. There is said to be no doubt that the court-martial at the new trial will acquit Dreyfus, as there remains not a shred of proof to be offered against him. The documents are now known to be forgeries and the personal testimony false. Col. du Paty de Clam, the chief persecutor of Dreyfus, is in jail. Esterhazy confesses that he forged the famous *bordereau*. As no other Jewish officers in the French army have been attacked in all the time since Dreyfus was arrested, the motive for such a relentless persecution and seeming conspiracy against this one artillery captain becomes somewhat of a mystery. Dreyfus, released from his long captivity on Devil's Island, will be present at his new trial, which will be held at Rennes, nearly 200 miles west of Paris.

A New French Revolution.—"We have seen a new French revolution, differing from its four predecessors in the total exclusion of passion and even sentiment from its elements. Cold logic has conquered by stern ocular demonstration, tearing down and trampling in its ruthless way a score of those bedizened figures which Frenchmen so reverence and love, and silencing in the throats alike of Ministers and mob the cries and catchwords of the sort which have ever ruled passionate France.

"'*Vive l'Armée!*' four years ago was a sufficing answer to all demands for justice, all charges of injustice, no matter however backed by proof. And so up till yesterday it was ever so in France. '*Vive l'Empereur!*' or '*Vive la Republique!*' or '*la Liberté!*' or, in brief reactions, '*Vive le Roi!*' justified everything, explained everything, included everything. It expressed the French idea of the nothingness of the individual to the state. To-day at last France, crying '*Vive la Justice!*' recognizes that the state exists only for the individual and ceases to be a state when the individual's wrongs go unredressed.

"For the first time in French history, be it also noted in evidence of this new situation, a great principle triumphs solely on its own merits, without an eloquent orator or a skilful soldier or a popular personality to aid it—with pretty much all the orators and soldiers and popular personalities against it. For the first time a French revolution will mean no apotheosis for the person inspiring it. It is not '*Vive Dreyfus!*' but '*Vive la Loi!*' '*Vive la Justice!*' now.

"At the same time revision will make a new sort of hero for France—a sort of which it has ever been, tho unconsciously, in greatest need. It is the man who is prepared to fight, and, if need be, die, for a cause in which his sympathies are not enlisted—merely because the cause is right itself and necessary for the prevalence of right in the world and a part of the foreordained victory of evil over good. It is the man whose imagination has not to be kindled, as the typical French hero's has been generally, by the sorrows of a queen or the sufferings of a people. It is the man who, without his imagination kindled at all, with a clear head and a steady pulse, goes on to whatever bitter end may be because one thing ought to be and the other thing ought not to be. Of this noble but hitherto un-Gallic type are the soldier Picquart, a modern Bayard, far finer, far braver than the old; the Senator Scheurer-Kestner, who first espoused the cause of right in Parliament; the editor Yves Guyot, who steered into the teeth of the storm of passion before which his colleagues scudded; the statesman Clemenceau, who directed the cause of revision to its triumph in the election of Loubet and the downfall of the ridiculous Deroulede, and the novelist Zola, the Winkelried of revision, who received the points of the whole general staff in his civilian breast as he rushed upon the army with his cry of

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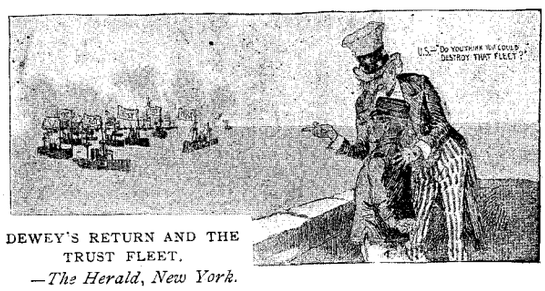
'*J'accuse!*' Here are heroes, indeed, for a land which has ever so craved heroes to worship that in the fearful sterility of late years it has framed them of *papier maché*, as in Boulanger. or of gutter mud, as in Boulanger's laureate, Deroulede."—*The Press, New York.*

Mystery Remains.—"If Esterhazy is guilty of forging to convict Dreyfus, the fact does not at present, at least. explain one of the great mysteries of the case. Why was the general staff so bent on convicting Dreyfus? There was nothing against him but the 'bordereau,' and that was but a scrap of paper bearing handwriting fancied to resemble his. In his favor was his record as an industrious, intelligent officer of blameless life. He was a captain of artillery, but there are hundreds of captains of artillery in the French army. He was a very accomplished officer; but so are the majority of the French artillery captains. He was a Jew; but so are quite a number of French officers, who were in the army when he was tried and are in the army yet, doing their duty without interruption from Jew hatred. What then can have given the general staff its particular animus against Dreyfus? Was he unknowingly working toward the discovery of a secret that would have wrecked certain of his superiors? Was he tried on a charge trumped up to get him out of the way before he should stumble upon a discovery to be dreaded? These are questions that have not been answered yet, and may never be answered. If no answer is given to them, even proof of Dreyfus's innocence in open court will not deprive the Dreyfus case of its mystery."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

Men Ruined by the Dreyfus Affair.—"The Dreyfus affair has ruined so many public men that it has created a sort of panic in official and military circles. Nobody can feel sure that he may not be the next to be swept into the vortex. There is reason to believe that M. Casimir-Perier resigned the presidency of the French Republic because he was unwilling to connive at the punishment of an innocent man. The Brisson cabinet was overthrown because it favored revision. Five successive Ministers of War have been driven out of office. M. Cavaignac, who looked forward not unreasonably to the presidency of the republic, has seen his hopes irremediably blighted by the widely placarded speech in which he emphasized the value of a document subsequently shown to have been forged by Henry. A dozen generals have been discredited, and, even if they are not subjected to penalties, will be henceforth excluded from the chance of a brilliant career. Three university professors have been ejected from their chairs, or have had their functions suspended, on the score of alleged sympathy for Dreyfus. Colonel Picquart, one of the most promising officers in the French army, has been consigned to prison on a technical charge. The names of Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam have become synonymous with infamy. Three other men, Colonel Henry, Lemercier-Picard, and Lorimier, are dead, by suicide or murder."—*The Sun, New York.*

Be Not Weary in Well-Doing.—"There has been no case in our time which so well illustrates the ultimate value of the tireless energy of a small minority battling against the prejudice and passion of the great majority of a nation. For a long time the champions of this Hebrew army officer were pelted with the epithet of 'traitor' and were steadily defamed as 'unpatriotic'; and to be denounced as lacking in patriotism means something in France. The few brave spirits that withstood the storm of abuse from press, high officers of army and state, and even from street mobs, are splendidly vindicated at last. Their final triumph should be an inspiration to the people of all countries to be fearless in the face of injustice and wrong, unflagging in their struggle for what they consider the right, and relentless in their exposure of hypocrisy, knavery, and spurious patriotism."—*The Republican, Springfield.*



DEWEY'S RETURN AND THE TRUST FLEET.
—*The Herald, New York.*

A Dramatic Case.—"There have been many striking tableaus in the Dreyfus drama: Dreyfus affirming his innocence amid public insults and degradation; Du Paty de Clam masquerading as a 'veiled lady'; Henry of Orleans kissing Esterhazy; Casimir-Perier resigning the French presidency; Henry confessing forgery. Among them all there is none more impressive, none upon which the mind dwells with more grateful admiration, none that deserves and will enjoy a more illustrious immortality, than that of Emile Zola, shouting in the face of the brute mob and the worse than brute conspiracy, 'I accuse! I demand light! I wait!'"—*The Tribune, New York.*

ADMIRAL SAMPSON ON OUR FUTURE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE Government's recent failure to obtain any bids for armor-plate at the price fixed by Congress makes it probable that no more armored ships can be built until the members of Congress take a different view of the question. It has been charged that many of the Congressmen do not object so much to an expanded price of steel plates as to an expanded navy, and are making a stand for cheap plates merely as a ruse to prevent the building of more battle-ships and cruisers. That Rear-Admiral Sampson disagrees with them on this point is evidenced by an article from his pen in *The Independent*, in which he aims to prove that our present navy is not large enough for our present needs. He says:

"I have long believed that the navy of the United States is not adequate to the needs of the nation, and, in spite of our victories, the events of the past year have tended strongly to confirm the view I held before the war began.

"For an army increase I fail to see the necessity. It is hardly conceivable that we could use a large army except for wars of foreign conquest, which the sentiment of our country would not permit. No power except Great Britain could hope to attack us successfully upon the land No two powers combined could hope to effect anything against us by sending an army to this country. France and Germany could accomplish little or nothing against us by means of their armies. They have not the necessary naval bases on our coast, they have not the coaling-stations, they have not the type of ships that must be had to transport a large army a long distance and attempt military operations on a large scale.

"Three thousand miles of water protect us from all except one possible enemy—Great Britain—who has of late shown most unmistakably that she desires a permanent peace and the closest friendship. . . . . .

"The possible wars which confront us are naval wars, and in order to wage them successfully we need more ships. I believe that we should have at least twice as many ships as our navy at present contains. Whether or not we desire to have it so, the war has made a great change in our position among the nations. They have gained a new estimate of us and have put us in the front rank of the powers whose voices decide questions of world politics. At the same time we have greatly extended our coast line and have undertaken the government of large and distant territories. We have become an Asiatic power and can not evade the responsibilities of such a position. We have great interests in the Pacific Ocean, and must be prepared to cope with any who are disposed to deny us our rights there.

"To safeguard our interests, to maintain our position, to speak with the authority that becomes us, we need ships. and still more ships. If our easy victories over the fleets of a weak naval power fill our people with the belief that we have now a navy that is large enough for all our needs, then those victories will have done us harm instead of good.

"I believe in harbor defenses. Every important harbor on the coast should possess its own local defenses, which only a determined attack of the enemy could overcome. A foreign fleet could not now make a successful attack upon New York. The torpedo, the torpedo-boat, the mine, the shore gun, played an insignificant

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part in the late war. But it seems to me that they did not have a fair opportunity to show their merits. I still believe in the torpedo-boat, the mine, and the shore battery. If one of our ports had been attacked by a hostile fleet you would probably have seen a result very different from that which was observed in Manila Bay.

"But, granting all that can be claimed for harbor defenses, there still remains with us the necessity for a much larger navy. If a warring nation is to be successful, it must be aggressive. We must be prepared to strike hard blows at a distance from the United States, and in order to do that we need more ships."

The admiral thinks that the naval expansion should be greatest in the direction of fast armored cruisers:

"The praise which the English naval writers have so generously bestowed upon our navy has been mingled with healthy intelligent criticism, and it will be well for us if we heed it and look over the events of the war in search of warnings and hints for improvements. We have much still to learn about modern warships. They are as yet in the experimental stage. My own idea is that the naval increase should be made by the building of more vessels of the *New York* type, and that greater speed and coal capacity must be secured even tho it be necessary to sacrifice some armor thickness in order to secure them. Our need of swift armored cruisers transcends other naval needs."

Adequate Navy a Necessity.—"Whether or not, as Rear-Admiral Sampson believes, armored cruisers of high speed, great coal capacity, and the finest habitability constitute the best type is open to a fair-minded difference of opinion. Just now the line of demarkation between the battle-ship and the armored cruiser is wavering, and where the merits mingle and the essentials separate so closely it seems unwise to dogmatize until further experience is determinative.

"What must be certain, however, is the necessity of providing an adequate number of battle-ships with high speed, great coal endurance, sufficient armor protection, and well-disposed armaments both in the main and rapid-fire classes. These should be supplemented by armored cruisers of higher speed, greater radius of action, and less protection. In both the distribution of armor should be more general—if less thick about the water line. Auxiliary to these main reliances of the fighting and scouting line should be protected cruisers, cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo craft sufficient to maintain our rights at home and abroad. And as a beginning Congress should establish a program, and, embodying it in a naval defense act, enable the Navy Department to begin a logical and systematic method of construction and extension."—*The Herald, New York.*

Militarism and Imperialism.—"Admiral Sampson's views on the increase of the army are quite as valuable as his views on the increase of the navy. . . . . .

"The only use we can have for a large standing army is to wage wars of conquest in distant lands and to hold refractory alien populations by force under American rule. Such a war is now progressing in the Philippine Islands, yet the Administration does not admit that a permanent increase of the regular army to 100,000 men is necessary in order to hold that archipelago in subjection. General Otis insists that 30,000 soldiers are enough for him, and by its failure to call out the volunteers authorized for an emergency by the last Congress, the Administration accepts General Otis's view as its own. Thus we are progressing to the Government's satisfaction with a standing army of only 65,000.

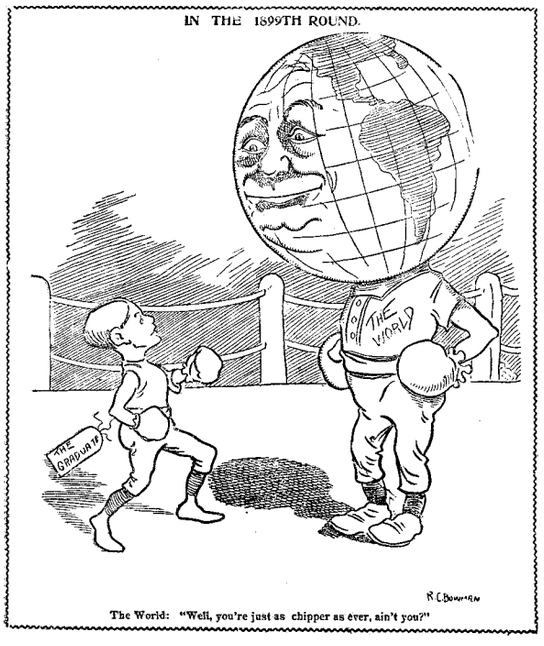
"If, however, it shall turn out that a much larger standing army is permanently needed because of the Oriental complications, in which the Administration has needlessly involved itself, that fact will be a condemnation of the whole policy of imperialism. We do not say that the army will not have to be permanently increased if the imperialistic policy be long continued, but the cause for that increase could not now be concealed. If we must raise the size of the standing army to 100,000 men or more, every citizen in this country will know what compelled the step. Militarism with its enormous burdens will thus be indissolubly connected with imperialism."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

"Admiral Sampson is not so convincing when he says that he sees no necessity for an increase of the army. Such an increase rests on exactly the same grounds as the increase of the navy. It is true that our recent acquisitions are insular, and that ships can patrol their coasts. Garrisons permanent and by no means insignificant are needed in the Antilles, Hawaii, and the Philippines. We do not say that our regular army ought to be doubled, but it should be larger than it is to-day."—*The Sun, New York.*

INHUMANITY OF OUR SOLDIERS DENIED.

THE anti-expansion papers which have been quoting and commenting upon the letters from our soldiers in the Philippines telling stories of slaughter of women and children and prisoners, printed them, as told in our issue of May 27, at merely their face value, and asked for refutation if the stories were untrue. Refutation now appears in a despatch from Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the Philippine Commission to the Chicago *Times-Herald*. He says:

"The statements made by the New York *Evening Post* in an



The Tribune, Minneapolis.

THE CUBAN SOLDIER: "After all one can not eat a gun."
—*The Journal, Minneapolis*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

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editorial published April 17, and similar statements published in the Springfield *Republican*, are in the main grossly exaggerated, and in some cases they are absolutely false.

"An instance of the latter kind is the story of Anthony Michaea, who is reported as saying that we bombarded a place called Malabon, and then went in and killed every native we met—men, women, and children.

"I was personally present on the occasion in question. The truth of the matter is that Malabon was never bombarded, despite the fact that it was in easy reach from the fleet and the field-guns. The town had been abandoned by the natives before our approach, except for a lot of sharpshooters who had positions in a swamp on the outskirts.

"One Hotchkiss and one 3.2-inch gun was fired on them. Our troops first moved to the north without entering the town. The insurgents were driven out the following day while trying to burn the place. No women or children were killed; there were none there to be killed.

"I have personally inspected all battle-fields from Caloocan to Malolos. Once I was on the field before the wounded were removed, and repeatedly I was there before the dead were buried. I never saw a single woman or child wounded or dead. I have found, on the contrary, wounded rebels whose injuries had been dressed by American surgeons before the firing had ceased, and who had also been provided with food and water.

"The insurgent wounded were brought to Manila and tended in our hospitals, or even taken care of in private hospitals, the Government paying all the expenses.

"When cured the wounded can hardly be driven away. All the prisoners are well fed and well treated, and many say they are glad they have had the experience and learned to know the Americans. The released prisoners and the recovered wounded are our best missionaries, but many of them are unwilling to return to their own people.

"It is absolutely false that any order was ever issued looking toward the killing of men who might be captured. The American soldiers have repeatedly taken prisoners under circumstances affording abundant excuse for killing, with the provocation very strong. I know positively that the city guards have been ordered to fire on soldiers caught looting if it was not practicable to make arrests.

"The natives themselves report that the troops have saved property and protected life during the recent operations, and the effect of their conduct has been excellent.

"It is a great mistake to suppose we are fighting the Filipinos as a whole. At least 80 per cent. of the population detests the war, and the only serious trouble is in a few Tagalog provinces in Luzon. Other provinces in this island are now compelled by the armed force of the insurgents to submit to Tagalog rule. The people in them are praying for the coming of the Americans. The present rulers are hated on account of their robbery and oppression, and even among the Tagalogs the common people want peace.

"Aguinaldo and his congress recently appointed a commission empowered to negotiate peace on the terms offered in our proclamation. The military leaders interfered, however, and dissolved the commission.

"The war is kept up by a few leaders, and only with the greatest difficulty. The heads of the natives are constantly filled with lies, and the wildest tales are circulated by the insurgent leaders. False and slanderous reports are manufactured in Hongkong and Singapore and scattered broadcast.

"The accounts of alleged atrocities printed in American papers are copied by the insurgent press and cause incalculable harm. They cost good American lives.

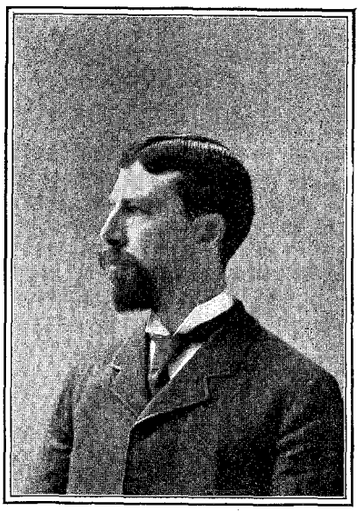
"Nevertheless, the situation is steadily improving. The war is being most humanely conducted; the hungry are fed; the families of the insurgent leaders are granted protection in Manila, and even allowed to enter through the lines. About two hundred persons are coming daily into the city from the insurgent territory, and thousands are eager to come. Every one here is working in the interest of justice, order, and lasting peace, and all are anxious for the best good of the country and the people. To this end lawlessness must be put down with a firm hand, and armed oppression must be made to cease."

The Springfield *Republican* reprints Commissioner Worcester's statement and challenges *The Times-Herald* to reprint, in turn, a statement by General Reeve, who was chief of police of Manila when hostilities broke out, denying the alleged barbarities of the Filipinos.

YALE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

THE election of Prof. Arthur T. Hadley as president of Yale University has elicited wide comment, and the opinion is expressed by many journals that a new era of development is about to open for Yale. The New York *Evening Post* says:

"The problem presented to the Yale corporation was a difficult one. The university is fast approaching the end of its second century, and many grave questions in its development must be confronted in the early future. For a great many years Yale presidents have been of a pretty well-defined type—men bred in the clerical school, always licensed to preach, and in one case with considerable experience as pastor, who had become professors in the institution, and were finally promoted to the charge of all its interests. . . . . .



ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY.

"When President Dwight announced his resignation last fall, there was no natural successor of the old type in sight. Moreover, the necessity or wisdom of requiring the clerical qualification was no longer insisted upon, even by modern ministers, if of the progressive school, and there are several such in the Yale corporation. The field of choice was thus thrown wide open. The only real limitation was that any candidate must be a graduate of the university. . . . . .

"By a process of natural selection, Prof. Arthur T. Hadley has come to the top among the men of his period of life and of his type. His age and health hold out every promise that, at forty-three, he may look forward to administration of a quarter of a century. He has had twenty years' experience as tutor, lecturer, and professor. He has won recognition, both in this country and abroad, in his specialty of political economy; but he is no narrow specialist. His knowledge and his interesst are so wide that he can take a broad view of the whole range of learning in a great modern university. He combines with the scholar's tastes much of the equipment for a successful man of affairs. He supplements his other qualifications with that most valuable of all, the ability to interest young men in serious work, while at the same time he recognizes the necessity of recreation and the advantages to be gained from athletics wisely managed. Finally, he understands that the highest obligation laid upon the educated man is to serve the republic, and that the best tribute which can be paid to an educational institution is the fact that its graduates are good citizens.

"Not only is Yale University to be congratulated upon what we believe to have been the best possible solution of a grave problem, but the cause of education throughout the United States. It is a great thing to have a man of this type set in so high a place, as an example alike of the dignity of the scholar's life and of the usefulness open to the trained educator as a force in the development of the nation."

The Tribune thinks it fortunate that the tradition of Yale with regard to the ministerial qualification has at last been set aside. It says:

"The fact, we think, is creditable to all concerned, for it has testified to a general conviction among the alumni that the corporation would not convert a precedent into a principle of action, and permit itself to be controlled by considerations which were superficial rather than fundamental. . . . . .

"It is said, not unnaturally but rather carelessly, that Professor Hadley's election marks a wide departure from the old order of things. In reality it is essentially conservative. The new presi-

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dent was born and reared in the atmosphere of Yale. No one of its graduates has ever been more completely identified with the university by inheritance, sympathy, and association. He is the embodiment of its traditions, its teachings, and its living spirit. In a sense every change of administration is experimental, and this succession to a great post in the educational world must inevitably be regarded with an interest not wholly free from anxiety. But Professor Hadley has an ample title to the confidence of those to whom the welfare and the honor of Yale are most dear. The university will be expected to make great and perhaps rapid progress under his supervision, but the development will be along established lines, and the continuity of purposes and, in the main, of processes, will be preserved."

The Chicago *Times-Herald*, altho it looks upon the appointment as a change in Yale's traditions, thinks that it should not be construed as in any sense a break with religion. It says:

"It would be singularly unfortunate and misleading if the election of Arthur T. Hadley as president of Yale University were to be construed as an act of hostility toward the ministry or religion. Of the fourteen members of the corporation who voted at the election eight were clergymen, and the remaining six can hardly be classified as heathen. If the question of the candidates' connection with or dissociation from the pulpit were brought up, it was not by way of an ultimatum that Congregational ministers must be erased from the list of eligibles. The trustees had to deal with the very different proposition: 'Shall the most brilliant and gifted of the trained educators of Yale be barred because he is not a Congregational minister?' . . . . . .

"What the break from the traditions suggests is that Yale will work out the broadest and most liberal policies while clinging fast to what is good and ennobling in the old. The change is certainly remarkable, but it will be constructive rather than destructive."

The Independent says:

"Few men have by personal relation or by inheritance known the college better, or stood in closer relations to all its faculties.

"It would be a misfortune to bring in a man from the outside, however able. The Yale machine is too complicated, and the university must be developed in its own lines. The new president represents them almost ideally. He stands for both the conservative and the progressive ideas which have characterized Yale, and are so much a part of the present situation. . . . We have no doubt he will introduce great changes, but they will be in a line with what has already been done. . . . We anticipate for his administration a grand development of the college, and yet no break with its past; nothing erratic, nothing unwise."

The Outlook says:

"If there are any friends of Yale who fear that the selection of Prof. Arthur T. Hadley as president of the university indicates a revolutionary tendency, they need only remember the conservative character of the corporation members, as individuals and as a body, to dispel any idea that Yale traditions are to be abandoned. Indeed, Professor Hadley's personal history is closely bound to all that is sound and strong in Yale tradition. What his election stands for is not revolution but development. . . . He lacks nothing on the scholarly side. In tact, experience, and executive ability he is also an admirable selection. But perhaps his greatest qualification for the leadership lies in his unaffected, hearty sympathy with students and student life. In his class work and in many other ways he has shown that he does not believe that a great gulf should lie between student and professor, or that even the semblance of an attitude of tacit hostility should exist between them. In other words, he has the power of inspiring to common effort for the common end."

The New York *Evening Sun* says:

"Mr. Hadley appears to be all sorts of a 'good fellow.' Not only did he lead his class on graduation day, but since then he has developed into 'a clever after-dinner speaker, a great story-teller, a clever debater, a great lover of music, a wonder in all sorts of games of cards, an Alpine climber of considerable reputation, a good tennis and golf player, an enthusiastic bicyclist.' In the language of the undergraduate, he ought to 'do.'"

Slavery in San Francisco.—The San Francisco *Call* contains the following extract from a sermon delivered by Rev. C. E. Locke of that city in which he makes statements which seem to show that the slave trade is not entirely a thing of the past in this country:

"There is a slave-dealers' association in Chinatown engaged in the atrocious business of importing Chinese girls. These girls are fifteen to sixteen years of age, and are either kidnaped and brought forcibly to this country, or they are pawned by their parents, who have been driven by dire poverty to dispose of their children to secure food to eat. They are landed in this country illegally, and instead of finding good husbands awaiting them, as they are often promised by the demons who deceive them, they are plunged into a life of infamy and shame compared with which death is infinitely more preferable.

"There is a suspicion that even some white men belong to this slave-dealers' association. These girls are bought and sold like chattels, or cattle, daily in Chinatown, and it is stated that the sale of children is continually taking place. There is a little child now in one of the missions of this city who was sold for $150 when she was ten months old to pay her father's doctor bill. Many of these children and girls who are thus sold were born in this city, and hence we have the disgraceful anomaly of allowing prospective citizens of the United States to be sold into slavery—contrary to the law and sentiment of the entire nation. It is an outrage which loyal people can not permit to continue without shame and crime. They are sold at from $1,000 to $2,200. They are often most cruelly treated, have been known to have been kicked to death by their bestial owners, and, tho they are known to die, yet I have been told by Christian workers in Chinatown that there are never any funerals among them and never any death certificates.

"It costs about $900 to land a girl in San Francisco. It is positively asserted that the Chinese can not carry on the business in all of its details without the aid of American lawyers, watchmen, and others. Some of our debased fellow citizens are thus engaged in this loathsome business, and because of the large sums of money expended it is declared that political parties have been criminally involved in this evil, and at one time certain custom-house officers were known to be in league with the highbinders' society. . . . . .

"Several young Chinamen have interested themselves in divulging the methods of the slave-dealers, and the importation of these poor girls has been much reduced; but these young men have so much incensed those whose business has been injured that offers as high as $2,000, it is said, have been made for the heads of these brave young men, and they may be assassinated at any moment."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Dreyfus case bears some resemblance to the brook, as described by Tennyson.—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

THE latest victim of a misplaced confidence game may now write it, Do Pity de Clam.—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

THE so-called Filipino government, if it still exists, will collapse completely when Aguinaldo presents his bill for mileage.—*The Record, Chicago.*

OTHER aspirants for the Democratic nomination are disposed to regard Mr. Bryan as something of a trust product himself.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

IF Aguinaldo is to have an office in the new Philippine government, it should be an elective one—one that he can run for.—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

THAT house idea for Dewey gets further confirmation in the suspicion that when he arrives the nation is likely to raise the roof.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

MORE WORK FOR DESTINY.—It appears that Destiny has been relieved from duty in the Philippines and assigned to the civil-service department.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

IT will evidently be impossible to get a clear statement on the Alaskan boundary dispute until Canada finds out just where the best gold deposits are.—*The News, Detroit.*

"I THOUGHT," said the disappointed friend, "you told me this election was going to be a walk-over." "Well," answered the former candidate, "it was. I was the doorstep."—*The Star, Washington.*

RUPERT.—"They can say what they will about the Cuban soldiers, but one of them saved my life at San Juan at the expense of his own." ETHEL.—"Oh, the noble fellow! How did it happen?" RUPERT.—"He stole my can of beef and ate it himself."—*Judge, New York.*

"FOUND!" cried the explorer, as the North Pole hove in sight. "I annex this district in the name of my gracious sovereign." "Too late," murmured a native laconically. "All this district is under the control of the ice trust."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

THE indications are that next year the Democratic platform will contain three planks, as follows:

Bryan,
Bryan,
Bryan. —*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE REVOLT AGAINST CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

THROUGHOUT Europe there is considerable dissatisfaction with the prominence which continues to be given to classical education in the gymnasia and other secondary institutions of learning. Even conservative Germany is protesting with some vigor, while in Russia leading educators have taken up the cudgels for a practical, scientific, and modern education. Very few reach the extreme conclusions of Prof. T. Veblen, of the University of Chicago, who in his original little book on "Theory of the Leisure Class," maintains that the importance attached to the classics is due solely to an irrational desire to parade wealth and the ability to waste time and means on useless things; but it is earnestly contended that too much attention to dead languages and ancient cultures is incompatible with a proper equipment of young people for the duties and struggles of the present industrial civilization.

In the *Zukunft*, a German periodical of weight, Prof. Anton Menger, of Berlin, takes the ground that the young man who, instead of a smattering of Greek and Latin syntax, really obtains an insight into classical civilization, conceives and acquires a contempt for the human personality and for the fundamental principles of our social organization. He says:

"In society and in govermental life the 'tone' is dictated by the so-called classicists, and the inability to quote Latin or Greek aphorisms freely is regarded as a sure sign of inferiority and lack of education. In this respect, we not merely bow servilely before the exemplars of ancient Rome, but we actually repeat a certain cycle of development which the Romans themselves passed through. With the Romans the distinction between the educated and the uneducated rested on the knowledge of an alien—Greek—culture. The Greeks alone were above such servility. Tho they borrowed much from the Egyptians and the Semitic nations, they knew how to assimilate the alien elements and fuse them with the native, and on this account the Hellenic education impresses us with its harmonious and rounded character, with its wholeness and integrity. . . . . .

"Antique culture undoubtedly lent to the European life and thought of the Renascence speech a mass of new and fruitful ideas and conceptions. For this we owe gratitude to the ancients, but we are not to forget that intellectual influences which are salutary at one stage of development easily became chains and handicaps at another stage, if they are suffered to dominate us unduly. The aristocratic character of antique culture was in accord with the structure of the European society at the time of the Renascence, when class divisions were fixed and the masses under subjection. Subsequently, with the revolution in government and social structure, the equality of citizens became an established principle, and the aristocratic ideas of classical culture came into conflict with democratic ideas and institutions."

These fundamental considerations are deemed by Professor Menger more serious than the practical ones, tho he does not overlook them entirely. Views similar to the German professor's are expressed by a Russian educator, Prof. P. Griesditch, in the periodical *Obrazovanie* (Education). He, too, says that classical studies have a pernicious and perverting effect. What do the classics give? he asks, and he answers:

"Scholars are taught to look upon the world from the poetico-esthetic point of view. They do not understand the organic nature of society and the forces that mold and shape history. All social life appears to them to depend on the will of individuals. If the king is good, the people are happy; if not, there is unrest, agitation, and revolution. That there are deeper influences at work they have no notion."

The graduates of classical schools are at sea in practical life. They leave the university, enter official or other careers, and are not fit for their duties. Modern history is a sealed book to them, Professor Griesditch continues, and he tells some curious facts to illustrate this. At final examinations law students, he says, did not know anything of the war of 1866, which had such striking consequences for Europe, having excluded Austria from the German confederation and led to her reorganization. Others were ignorant of the events of 1848, and some did not know what the United States of America were and how or when they were formed.

Even in France, it is pointed out, the cry for a more modern and progressive education has led to the establishment of new schools, where living languages have taken the place of dead ones, and Shakespeare, Goethe, and other foreign authors displaced Homer and Virgil. Leon Bourgeois, as minister of education, showed his sympathy with the anti-classical movement in every way, notwithstanding that Latin is the mother of the French tongue. If even France is changing her educational system, what reason is there for classicism in Germany, Austria, Russia, and Anglo-Saxon countries? ask the protestant educators.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IBSEN'S "GHOSTS" IN NEW YORK.

A PERFORMANCE of Ibsen's "Ghosts" is something of a dramatic event in New York, and its revival at the Carnegie Lyceum on May 29, with Mr. John Blair as *Oswald* and Miss Mary Shaw as *Fru Alving*, has led to some discussion of the merits of the drama, and its suitability to the stage. Most of the metropolitan dailies express distaste for the play, while admitting its great cleverness and remarkable staging, as well as the high merit of most of the acting. *The Sun* says:

"In many ways it was the finest performance of an Ibsen play which has been shown in this country. But at the same time there ought to be some law to prevent this most bestial and horrible of dramas from being presented in any theater which women attend. Compared to this play of Ibsen's, a dissecting-table dramatized with most elaborate detail would seem a howling farce."

The Post expresses much the same view:

"Undoubtedly the play is wonderfully clever in design and construction, and has a certain horrible fascination about it, but, altho its object is moral, the effect of it is altogether unpleasant and unwholesome. It is not in pursuit of scientific or medical truth that the ordinary person goes to the theater. As for the present performance, it was sufficiently creditable as a technical achievement, but the participators in it might easily have been much better employed."

The Times thus describes the play and its effect on the audience:

"This was Ibsenism's greatest night in New York thus far. The hall was absolutely crowded. The audience, to be sure, included folks who coughed incessantly, folks who shuffled their feet uneasily, others who applauded vigorously at the very worst times, and some who rudely went out as soon as they discovered the play was not 'nice.' But all that goes without saying.

"There were present, too, many persons of fine culture, artists, writers, amateurs in art, men and women of wealth, students of the drama, and they followed the performance of a play by a master craftsman with eager interest. That they would accept many such doses of Ibsen, however, is doubtful. . . . . .

"The Norwegian's 'social dramas' are admirable chiefly as splendid examples of stagecraft. 'Ghosts' is a model of its kind. But its philosophy is neither wise nor uplifting. It indicates no possible way out of the difficulties which, it assumes, beset the social structure. It is strumous and unwholesome, and its ultimate effect is depressing."

On the other hand, *The Commercial Advertiser*, one of the highest authorities on dramatic criticism, says:

"For two acts the skill of the dramatist, unsurpassed if not un-

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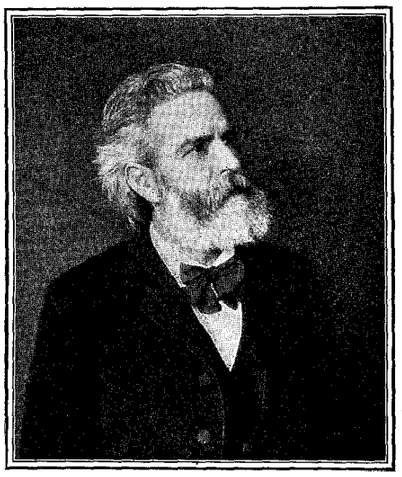
equalled by any living to-day, took a firmer and firmer hold with every touch. . . . But then comes a last act, adding nothing to the spiritual message, which is already fully told, but piling up before the unwilling spectator a lot of scabs and bleeding gashes that, instead of driving into his soul the meaning of the play, turn the mind wearily off to the fairer truths in which it has lived before. The gods approve the depth and not the tumult of the soul. The last act of 'Ghosts' spoils the play by adding immeasurably to what was already too much. . . . With all our reservations, the last feeling is one of approval and even gratitude to Mr. Blair for putting on so powerful a work in so firm and comprehending a way."

EDWIN MARKHAM'S BOOK OF POEMS.

MR. EDWIN MARKHAM'S new volume entitled "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems," is in the main a collection of verses that have already appeared from time to time in the pages of *Scribner's*, *The Century*, *The Atlantic*, and the San Francisco *Examiner*. The book is dedicated to the dean of



EDWIN MARKHAM.
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American poets and critics—"To Edmund Clarence Stedman, first to hail and caution me." Professors Edward Dowden, David Starr Jordan, and William James have expressed warm admiration for the title poem. The New York *Herald* (May 28) devotes half a page to the new volume as "The Book of the Week," asking the question, "Has a new great poet arisen in the teeming West?" The critic of *The Herald* answers with a decisive "No," altho he finds some things worthy of praise in "The Man with the Hoe" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 11, 1899), and thinks it may possibly prove to be the song of "the coming revolution."

"Is such a revolution impending in America—a bloodless revolution this time, fought not with bullets, but with ballots? If so, Edwin Markham will prove to be at once its despised prophet and its accepted high priest. He sang his 'Marseillaise' in many a hymn in honor of labor, whose sound and fury signified nothing for the moment. Then he caught the mob with the 'Ça Ira,' now famous as his 'Man with the Hoe.' . . . It rang through the land and awoke responsive echoes everywhere. Provoked by Millet's famous painting, emphasized by the quotation from the Bible, 'God made man in his own image,' it was recognized as a protest against the extant order for which not men but man is responsible. Why, it asked, are some men foredoomed to hopeless toil, while others, who profit by their toil, dwell idly in pleasure halls and clothe their unproductive selves in purple and fine linen? Who made the one a slave, the other a master?"

The Herald speaks of the "fecund West," which, it says, "spawns great poets by the scores, and follows them up with great critics by the hundreds, in order that the latter may discover the former." These critics have decided that Markham is the greatest of all the great Western poets, says *The Herald* critic. He continues:

"Some great critics go further. One asserts that 'The Man with the Hoe' touches the high-water mark of American achievement in verse. Another, more modest, but still a master of ill-considered superlatives, thinks it the best thing written by an American author in a quarter of a century. A third holds that it stamps the author as 'one of the greatest thinkers in the world.' A fourth, more weirdly impressionistic in his language, declares that 'he goes down into the dim places of the dead; he reaches in heart-warm prayer to the Father of Life.' A fifth says, 'This poem comes as the cry of the Zeitgeist.'

"A large number of great Western critics join in agreeing that Markham is the foremost name in poetical literature since Tennyson and Browning.

"'Where's your Wully Shakespeare now?' cried a hot Scotch in the gallery of the Edinburgh Theater, rejoicing over the success of John Home's 'Douglas.' 'Where's your Ruddie Kipling now?' appears to be the unexpressed but secretly exultant interrogative of coordinate criticism in the West."

The Milwaukee *Journal*, under the caption "Markham not a Great Poet," objects to the ironical allusions of *The Herald* relating to the critical judgment of the West. It says:

"At present a portion of the world is wondering, regarding a certain man, whether or not he be one of these unfrequent guests at the mediocrity-crowded board of literature. And it is unfortunate that one paper at least, the New York *Herald*, should have taken occasion, in discussing from advance sheets the book of poems by Edwin Markham, which is shortly to make its appearance, to attempt to set the East and West against one another as it were, instigating a petty paper war.

"The accusation against the West that this gentleman is described as a great poet for purely geographical reasons is surely silly. This proud young district, strong and confident in its strength, may, as many other New-World districts have done before it, mistake many of its geese for swans, but is this a crime? Were there not days when the East was quite as likely to go wrong in its judgments in questions of esthetics? Indeed, even to-day, through conservatism rather than through critical acumen, certain names are still enshrined in the East which elsewhere in the world are looked upon quite openly as unentitled to any permanent glory.

"Is then this Markham a great poet? Is this man who might be called the Laureate of Labor one of those rare few whose work will indeed live forever? Probably not, first of all because he does not command the technic of his art, and no artist who has failed to master the grammar of his calling can be one of the veritable immortals. Markham's verses, notably those of 'The Man with the Hoe,' . . . which are immeasurably superior to any of the others, are powerful indeed, yet they merely recount old truths, nor do they clothe them even in language sufficiently beautiful or finished to command especial consideration on technical grounds.

"But if we consider the question which the New York reviewer claims is being forced by the Western critics—the question of comparison between Markham and, for instance, Kipling, the honest writer, whatever his geographical abiding-place, must admit that here is little room for such claims. . . . . .

"Kipling commands his art with unquestioned mastery, as did Browning, as does Swinburne. He writes practically faultless verses, and thus crowding great thoughts into a perfect setting we are at once enchained by the ideas presented as well as by the beauty of their presentation.

"Markham stands as far above the greater ruck of 'poets' of our day as Howells does above the novelists. Yet so little as the latter is an American Thackeray, so little is Markham a California Kipling."

"The Man with the Hoe" is beginning to attract also European attention. The London *Outlook* (May 20) reproduces the poem entire, and makes this original comment:

"Many years ago Hood created a similar stir with his 'Song of the Shirt.' The two poems, read side by side, afford an interesting comparison, especially as with similarity of subject they unite the interest that arises from a different Zeitgeist."

However, Mr. Markham doubtless himself smiles at all this

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effervescence. Fame has not turned his head, we are told, and he speaks of his much lauded poem with the modesty and simplicity which has always been characteristic of him. Mr. Markham, it seems, was himself a man of the hoe. His youth, he is reported as saying, was passed on a farm and cattle range, among the hard, severe conditions that go with the life. For many years he has lived in a cottage on "The Heights" back of Oakland, which look down upon the bay of San Francisco, upon the great city, and the Golden Gate. Here he is near neighbor to Joachim Miller, whose vineyard is only a mile from Markham's little place of four acres.

The reader will hardly find in these newly published poems the organ note which was heard in "The Man with the Hoe," altho many of them relate to kindred problems of modern life. One of these is in part as follows:

The Desire of Nations.

And the government shall be upon His shoulder: and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.—*Isaiah.*

Earth will go back to her lost youth,
And life grow deep and wonderful as truth,
When the rise King out of the nearing heaven comes
To break the spell of long millenniums—
To build with song again
The broken hope of men—
To flush and heroize the world,
Beneath the flag of Brotherhood unfurled.
And He will come some day:
Already is His star upon the way!
He comes, O world, He comes!
But not with bugle-cry nor roll of doubling drums.

. . . . . .

No, not as in that elder day
Come now the King upon the human way.
He comes with power: His white unfearing face
Shines through the Social Passion of the race.
He comes to frame the freedom of the Law,
To touch these men of Earth
With feeling of life's oneness and its worth,
A feeling of its mystery and awe.

And when He comes into the world gone wrong,
He will rebuild her beauty with a song.
To every heart He will its own dream be:
One moon has many phantoms in the sea.
Out of the North the norns will cry to men:
"Balder the Beautiful has come again!"
The flutes of Greece will whisper from the dead:
"Apollo has unveiled his sunbright head!"

The stones of Thebes and Memphis will find voice:
"Osiris comes: O tribes of Time, rejoice!"
And social architects who build the State,
Serving the Dream at citadel and gate,
Will hail Him coming through the labor-hum.
And glad quick cries will go from man to man:
"Lo, He has come, our Christ the Artisan—
The King who loved the lilies, He has come!"

He will arrive, our Counselor and Chief.
And with bleak faces lighted up will come
The earth-worn mothers from their martyrdom,
To tell Him of their grief.
And glad girls caroling from field and town
Will go to meet Him with the labor-crown,
The new crown woven of the heading wheat.
And men will sit down at His sacred feet;
And He will say—the King—
"Come, let us live the poetry we sing!"
And these, His burning words, will break the ban—
Words that will grow to be,
On continent, on sea,
The rallying cry of man. . . . . .

He comes to make the long injustice right—
Comes to push back the shadow of the night,
The gray Tradition full of flint and flaw—
Comes to wipe out the insults to the soul,
The insults of the Few against the Whole,
The insults they make righteous with a law.

"The Rock-Breaker," tho short, is decidedly reminiscent of "The Man with the Hoe." It reads thus:

The Rock-Breaker.

Pausing he leans upon his sledge, and looks—
A labor-blasted toiler;
So have I seen, on Shasta's top, a pine
Stand silent on a cliff,
Stript of its glory of green leaves and boughs,
Its great trunk split by fire,
Its gray bark blackened by the thunder-smoke,
Its life a sacrifice
To some blind purpose of the destinies.

Edwin Markham's answer to the question suggested in "The Man with the Hoe" would probably be the lines of the poem following:

Brotherhood.

The crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star, is Brotherhood:
For it will bring again to Earth
Her long-lost Poesy and Mirth;
Will send new light on every face,
A kingly power upon the race.
And till it come, we men are slaves,
And travel downward to the dust of graves.

Come, clear the way, then, clear the way:
Blind creeds and kings have had their day.
Break the dead branches from the path:
Our hope is in the aftermath—
Our hope is in heroic men,
Star led to build the world again.
To this event the ages ran:
Make way for Brotherhood—make way for Man.

The "Song to the Divine Mother" strikes a note of what would perhaps be termed by some mysticism, but it is the very lucid mysticism of nature and of universal religion. Mr. Markham prefaces the poem with this rather interesting note:

This song should be read in the light of the deep and comforting truth that the Divine Feminine as well as the Divine Masculine Principle is in God—that he is the Father-Mother, Two-in-One. It follows from this truth that the dignity of womanhood is grounded in the Divine Nature itself. The fact that the Deity is Man-Woman was known to the ancient poets and sages, and was grafted into the nobler religions of mankind. The idea is implied in the doctrine of the Divine Father, taught by our Lord in the Gospels; and it is declared in the first chapter of Genesis in the words: "God said, 'Let us make men in our image, after our likeness.' . . So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them."

Song to the Divine Mother.

Come, Mighty Mother, from the bright abode,
Lift the low heavens and hush the Earth again;
Come when the moon throws down a shining road
Across the sea—come back to weary men.

But if the moon throws out across the sea
Too dim a light, too wavering a way,
Come when the sunset paves a path for Thee
Across the waters fading into gray.

Dead nations saw Thee dimly in release—
In Aphrodite *rising from the foam*:
Some glimmer of Thy beauty was on Greece,
Some trembling of Thy passion was on Rome.

For ages Thou hast been the dim desire
That warmed the bridal chamber of the mind:
Come burning through the heavens with Holy Fire,
And spread divine contagion on mankind.

Come down, O Mother, to the helpless land,
That we may frame our Freedom into Fate:
Come down, and on the throne of nations stand,
That we may build Thy beauty in thy State.

Come shining in upon our daily road,
Uphold the hero heart and light the mind;
Quicken the strong to lift the People's load,
And bring back buried justice to mankind.

Shine through the frame of nations for a light,
Move through the heart of heroes in a song:
It is Thy beauty, wilder than the night,
That hushed the heavens and keeps the high Gods strong.

I know, Supernal Woman, Thou dost seek
No song of man, no worship and no praise;
But thou wouldst have dead lips begin to speak,
And dead feet rise to walk immortal ways.

. . . . . .

For ages Thou hast breathed upon mankind
A faint wild tenderness, a vague desire;
For ages stilled the whirlwinds of the mind,
And sent on lyric seers the rush of fire.

And yet the world is held by wintry chain,
Dead to Thy social passion, Holy One:
The dried-up furrows need the vital rain,
The cold seeds the quick spirit of the sun.

. . . . . .

Come, Bride of God, to fill the vacant Throne,
Touch the dim Earth again with sacred feet;
Come build the Holy City of white stone,
And let the whole world's gladness be complete.

Come with the face that hushed the heavens of old—
Come with Thy maidens in a mist of light;
Haste, for the night falls and the shadows fold,
And voices cry and wander on the height.

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WHY DUMAS'S NOVELS CONTINUE TO BE READ.

IT is well known that Alexandre Dumas the elder, altho classed by few critics among the great standard writers of French literature, is still one of the most widely read of French authors. Literary canons and social customs have changed, but the great popularity of "Les Trois Mousquetaires" and of his other novels remains unimpaired. A critic in the June *Forum*, Mr. G. R. Carpenter, attempts to explain this, and to find the basis of real and substantial merit in Dumas's work, which, he thinks, must exist in order to account for this widespread popular recognition of his power to interest and please. He remarks that as a collegian he himself held the usual academic estimate of Dumas as "the trivial favorite of a bygone generation." He relates the following incident which caused him to take a different view of the author:

"It was several years after I left college that, on a long railway journey, I wonderingly took up 'Les Trois Mousquetaires,' influenced largely by the chance remark of a sober-minded physician, who declared that it was about the only book he really cared to read. Surprised to find that the day had passed so quickly and happily, I made a point thereafter to provide myself under similar circumstances with a similar volume; and, thus led from book to book, I found, in the course of some years, not only that I had read the thirty-five volumes that make up Dumas's three great series of historical romances, but that I was quite prepared to read them anew with equal pleasure. On the whole, I find myself a better and a saner man for this reading. For the dispiriting hours of weariness or anxiety, at least, I can imagine no better companion than Dumas, unless it be an old friend with whom one may join in exercise that is both restful and stimulating. In literature, so far as my own feeling goes, he can be compared only with Scott, whom he imitated and surpassed, and with Sienkiewicz, who, in his great trilogy, in turn imitated and surpassed even Dumas."

Mr. Carpenter has long been a student of Dante—"that most austere and difficult of poets"—and his apparent lapse of literary judgment as an admirer of Dumas has caused him to be good-naturedly twitted at times. He says:

"Friends knowing this are wont to ask me with irritating persistency how it is that one whose profession gives him an opportunity to ponder over what is 'best' in literature should find anything like continued pleasure in rereading novels like those of Dumas—mere tales for the people as they are. Can Dumas be seriously compared with Dante or Shakespeare? Is Dumas really worth while reading at all? And I, in turn, have asked myself, What is there about this author that makes men turn to him with relief from weightier matters than those with which my profession is concerned; men who are dealing always with life in its most essential aspects—the merchant, the editor, the lawyer, the physician? How is it that, knowing life itself, they can turn so willingly to this rough and careless transcript of life by a mere improviser, as Dumas surely is? Is it merely the paltry pleasure of amusement that attracts us—the pleasure given by contrast and romance? I think not; and I wish to show the probable reasons for the apparently permanent hold that Dumas has on thoughtful and active men."

Mr. Carpenter says that Dumas, through his training in the best school of his time—the stage—was able to gain a profound knowledge of the people's tastes, and then to produce in the prime of life three remarkable series of historical romances, including thirty-five volumes, all in the space of about a decade. Mr. Carpenter continues:

"These thirty-five volumes have flourished outside the academic pale of literature. It is not in them that the aspirant for learning chooses his petty subject of research. It is not in books of history and criticism that one must look to find their relations explained. They are rather masterpieces of that secondary form of literature of which the knowledge passes to and fro among the public at large, as a tale might pass from mouth to mouth; winning the love of those who live, and owing naught to the fair words of critics.

"They are not merely books for the young, tho they remain, in spite of many imitators and competitors, the best tales of adventure extant; nor books for the old alone, tho there are few volumes that stand so well the inexorable test created by years of experience with men and affairs. They are read by all ages and all classes, tho not, as a rule, by both sexes. Women rarely like Dumas. They can not often understand the motives that actuate his characters; they lack sympathy with the dominant spirit of adventure; they miss perhaps the theme of love, which Dumas so seldom makes anything but subsidiary. But men find in him amusement, stimulus, and solace—from the veriest homesick schoolboy, or jaded lawyer, to Thackeray, Stevenson, or Heine, who said that in the torments of his malady it was only by listening to the reading of Dumas's novels that he could forget his sufferings."

In spite of the reaction against the literary ideals of the earlier part of the century, Dumas has held his own, says Mr. Carpenter. He has been called anachronistic in his facts, but he is no more so than Shakespeare, or Scott, or Sienkiewicz. Neither will Mr. Carpenter admit that Dumas's ideals were low. The novelist tells of honor, of constancy, of strife against force and guile, of the nation's slow ascent to order and justice out of the conditions left by a social slavery of centuries. The writer then says:

"I find one explanation of the deeper effect these volumes make on me in the fact that Dumas—recklessly as he apparently wrote, and in headlong haste—has somehow managed to build his characters out of genuinely human material. He seems to treat them like the veriest puppets; they wear their hearts on their sleeves; and yet neither the creations of Scott nor of Shakespeare are more truly alive. With women he was less successful; tho Marguerite, the queen of folly, the gracious Diane de Monsoreau, and the proud Comtesse de Charny are wonderful types of womanhood. But his men are men. D'Artagnan, Athos, Porthos, and Aramis; Chicot, Henri IV., La Mole, Coconnas, Bussy d'Amboise; Balsamo, Philippe de Taverney, and Gilbert—not to mention others—these are as solidly and finely imagined as any characters in literature. How the author could have produced them we may never cease to wonder; but they do exist. He lived a foolish life, and he wrote in haste; but he wrote from his heart; and his heart was by nature clairvoyant. . . . . .

"Finally, these novels show more than the growth of man. They represent the slow development of a race and a nation. Like Gibbon or Michelet, Dumas had a genius for history. France under Charles IX. and Henry III., France under Louis XIV., France in the Revolution—he knew them, and felt them to the core. His chronology may be weak and his facts faulty; the young doctor of philosophy may find flaws in every chapter; but the great laws he follows, so far as I can see; the types are sound."

Mother Goose According to Whitman.—British critics, including Professor Dowden, have in general been very appreciative of Walt Whitman, but the London *Clarion*, in the following Whitmanesque paraphrase of a celebrated melody, gives his fame a cruel stab:

. . . Here is the poem of me, the entertainer of children.
See! a cat is passing through my poem:
See—it plays the fiddle rapturously;
It plays sonatas, fugues, rag-times, gavottes, gigues, minuets, romances, impromptus—it plays the tune that led to the defunction of the aged cow;
But most of all it plays nocturnes, and plays them pyrotechnically, as befits the night-time.
See the moon shining in the pellucid sky;
See! the cow, inspired by the intoxicating strains of the Stradivarius, throws off her habitual languor and leaps over the moon.
O me! O pulse of my life! O amazement of things!
Why so active, thou cow?
Why so passive, thou moon?
See the dog.
He grins and runs through the city,
Seeing humor in his surroundings.
Have all dogs so keen a sense of humor?
See the dish, maliciously meditative.
See, it takes advantage of the general confusion and absconds with the silver spoon.

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A LITERARY COMET THAT BLAZED FIFTY YEARS AGO AND THEN WENT OUT.

A SUDDEN accession to brilliant fame in the literary world is almost certain to give rise to questions as to the stability of the grounds upon which such fame is based. Even Kipling's almost undisputed lordship to-day over the realm of English letters is not accepted as a final judgment by all; and in connection with his brilliant career it may be interesting to recall the history of a man who occupied, it is true, a somewhat different field in literature, and yet whose reputation in his day blazed with a comet-like radiance—Alexander Smith, the author of "A Life Drama" and "Dreamthorp." Altho his name is almost unknown to the present generation, his first book of poems, "A Life Drama," was greeted in 1852 with an enthusiasm now difficult to realize. A writer in the New York *Times* says that the London press was almost unanimous in his praise:

"*The Athenæum* said: 'Everywhere his poem has lines and phrases revealing a wealth of poetical thought and expression.' *The Literary Gazette* told us: 'Since Tennyson no poet has come before the public with the same promise as the author of this volume,' while *The Spectator* was even more enthusiastic: 'It is to the earlier works of Keats and Shelley alone that we can look for a counterpart in richness of fancy and force of expression. . . . After reading, no one will be disposed to doubt that Alexander Smith promises to be a greater poet than any emergent genius of the last few years.' *The Westminster Review* spoke of 'his Shakespearian felicity of expression.'

"It is said that never was there such a furor over a book. Scarcely anything else literary was talked of, and altho charges of plagiarism were urged against Smith, they only increased the sale of the book. Everybody was quoting from it, and Professor Aytoun even parodied the poem. As the result of all this, Smith rapidly reached the top wave of success."

Smith soon turned to prose, and shortly published "Dreamthorp," a really charming book of essays. After writing some works of fiction, and planning an ambitious novel, his health gave way, and he died in 1867, at the age of thirty-eight. Some specimens of his verse are given below, and many more might be found of great beauty and power. Following is a description of a forgotten poet—a description that curiously agrees with the present estimate of Smith himself:

"This poet was
An April tree, whose vermeil-loaded boughs
Promised to autumn apples juiced and red,
But never came to fruit. He is to us
But a rich odor—a faint music-swell.
Poet he was not in the larger sense;
He could write pearls, but he could never write
A poem round and perfect as a star."

Among Smith's own "pearls" are the following bits well worthy of being reproduced:

"When first we love
Our souls are clad with joy, as if a tree,
All winter-bare, had on a sudden leapt
To a full load of blossoms."

"He loved all things,
From God to foam-bells dancing down a stream,
With a most equal love."

Of a studious city dweller he says:

"Books were his chiefest friends. In them he read
Of those great spirits who went down like suns,
And left upon the mountain-tops of Death
A light that made them lovely."

In "A Life Drama" occur the following lines:

"He told me once
The saddest thing that can befall a soul
Is when it loses faith in God and woman;
For he had lost them both.—Lost I those gems—
Tho the world's throne stood empty in my path,
I would go wandering back into my childhood,
Searching for them with tears."

"Nature cares not
Altho her loveliness should ne'er be seen
By human eyes nor praised by human tongues.
The cataract exults among the hills,
And wears its crown of rainbows all alone.
Libel the ocean on its tawny sands,
Write verses in its praise—the unmoved sea
Erases both alike. Alas for man!
Unless his fellows can behold his deeds,
He cares not to be great."

The following lines from "Edwin of Deira" carry a suggestion of Omar:

"This life is but a moment's sparrow flight
Between the two unknowns of birth and death;
An arrow's passage from an unknown bow
Toward an unknown bourne."

Of the genuine value of Smith's prose the writer in *The Times* goes on to say:

"While Smith's work was greatly overrated at first, this over-appreciation is surely more than offset by the utter neglect of him in these days. Even 'Dreamthorp,' with its exquisitely dreamy prose—a book to be classed with Ik Marvel's 'Dream Life'—altho much more suggesive and more stimulating, is now almost forgotten. Possibly one reason why it is so little known now is that modern reprints of it have been so unsatisfactory. The present writer, after a long and unsuccessful search for the very charming first American edition, with its fine title-page—in black and red—finally succeeded in finding a copy of the first English edition in a London catalog."

So high a critical authority as Hamilton Wright Mabie, in his delightful "My Study Fire," writes as follows of "Dreamthorp":

"It is a book which I have read and reread many times, and always with a kindling sympathy and affection for the man who wrote it; in whatever mood I take it up, there is something in it which touches me with a sense of kinship. It is not a great book, but it is a book of the heart, and books of the heart have passed beyond the outer court of criticism, before we bestow upon them that phrase of supreme regard. There are other books of the heart around me, but on Christmas eve it is Alexander Smith's 'Dreamthorp' which always seems to lie at my hand, and when I take it up, the well-worn volume falls open at his essay on Christmas.'"

NOTES.

A NEW novel entitled "Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward, is to appear in *Harper's Magazine* during 1900.

MR. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, the son and heir of the author of "Imaginary Conversations," died not long ago at Geneva, in Switzerland. He was born in 1822. The family estates fall to another son, Mr. Charles Landor, who lives at Florence, and is the father of the well-known traveler, Mr. A. H. Savage Landor.

READERS are beginning to learn that they have missed much in leaving Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh" unread or neglected. Now, perhaps partly through the influence of Mr. Swinburne's rapturous eulogy, says *Literature*, people are finding out for themselves what a wealth of beauty and humanity there is in this work, and several new editions have been brought out to meet the demand. It should be read, however, for its poetry rather than for its story, and can not fail to appeal to every one of poetic instinct.

AMONG the several brothers mentioned by Mrs. Browning in her letters it is pleasant to learn that neither the "George" nor the "Alfred" is identical with Mr. C. J. Moulton Barrett, whose curious letter in attempted defense of his father was republished in THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 20. Mr. Barrett is the "Stormie" of the letters, and on not a few occasions was he an element of meteorological disturbance in the quiet atmosphere of Mrs. Browning's maiden life, as witness the following extract from one of her letters:

"Think of my not hearing a word about the article in *The Examiner* . . . and nobody to tell me. I was in high vexation, reproaching them all, all day, still Stormie had the impertinence to turn round and tell me that only papa had read the paper and that he had of course put it away to keep me from the impropriety of thinking too much about . . . about . . . Yes, really Stormie WAS so impertinent."

THE results of recent archeological researches in Rome indicate that most important additions will soon be made to our knowledge of the ancient city. Professor Lanciani, in a lecture on the Forum recently delivered in Rome, tells us that a new era has begun during the past few weeks, and that he does not hesitate to say that it will prove to be the golden age of discovery. The recovery of all the fragments of the great marble map of Rome made by one of the earlier emperors is the chief work which is hoped will shortly be accomplished. These fragments will later be put together and the map restored to its original condition. One of the most interesting of recent discoveries is reported by the Roman correspondent of *The Literary World*. It is the recovery of the column which was raised on the spot where Julius Cæsar's body was burned. It has just been raised and placed in the position in which it first stood.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HAS THE GERM OF CANCER BEEN FOUND?

SOME time ago we noted briefly the report that the microbe of cancer, for which bacteriologists have so long been searching, had been at last discovered in France. We translate below an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, May 6) by Dr. A. Cartaz, setting forth the facts in the case. The discoverer, Dr. Bra, believes that he has really brought to light the parasitic organism that is responsible for cancer; but Dr. Cartaz thinks that we should wait for confirmatory evidence before making up our minds, and the scientfic world generally seems to have taken his view. Meanwhile every one must be interested in the possibility that the cause of such a mysterious and fatal malady has been unearthed. Says Dr. Cartaz:

"Cancer ranks fifth among diseases as a cause of death. Of 50,509 deaths in Paris in 1896, 2,828 were caused by cancer. Last week the weekly statistical bulletin announced that 64 persons had died of it, being more than the average, which is 50.

"Cancer has become more frequent of late years. Sufficient proof of this is found in the well-established statistics of the city of Liverpool, published by Dr. Roger Williams as follows:

Year.	Proportion to Population.	Proportion to Total Deaths.
1840	1 in 5,646	1 in 129
1850	1 " 3,579	1 " 74
1860	1 " 2,915	1 " 62
1870	1 " 2,361	1 " 54
1880	1 " 1,946	1 " 40
1890	1 " 1,480	1 " 29
1891	1 " 1,445	1 " 29
1892	1 " 1,445	1 " 27
1893	1 " 1,407	1 " 27

"The average has increased constantly and rapidly, for in fifty years the proportion has risen from 1 in 129 to 1 in 27, a figure sensibly equal, it may be seen, to that of Paris.

"Cancer has thus increased in frequency. Is it a contagious disease? It has been thought to be; and in proof of this cases have been cited of its occurrence more than once in the same room or the same house, also cases where the victims were husband and wife. These observations may be disputed, but there is one thing certain, that cancer is inoculable. . . . Experiments on animals in the laboratory show that portions of cancerous tumors introduced beneath the skin can in some degree take root, grow, and produce cancer.

"Is cancer, then, due to a microbe? Investigations on this point are not wanting, not to speak of experiments on cancer that antedate the germ-theory. Numerous observers have studied the parasitic elements of cancer, which some regard as fungi, others as ferments, others as yeasts or blastomycetes, and others still as modifications of the cell caused by degeneration or transformation.

"The problem seems to have advanced some distance toward solution, owing to the researches of M. Bra and of his coworker M. Chaussé. Bra has isolated in cancerous tumors certain parasitic elements found in the blood of their victims; he has been able to cultivate them and to follow their development.

"This parasite has the form of spherules and cylindrical cellules. The spherules, which are from .003 to .012 of a millimeter [.001 to .004 of an inch] in diameter, are of clear yellow tint, rounded or ovoid, having a central plastic mass and a surrounding membrane. They produce spores, which are expelled from the gelatinous matter; the spherule is then empty and consists only of a honeycombed envelope. The inequality of the production of spores and of their growth forms at the surface of the spherule various crescent-shaped or sickle-shaped figures which have been described by other observers, but attributed wrongly by them to coccidia. . . . . .

"This parasite is found in cancerous tumors . . . but it is found also throughout the blood of those affected with the disease. . . . Is it the determining agent of cancer? M. Bra has sought to prove that it is by inoculating animals with it.

"Injections into the veins or beneath the skin cause a series of symptoms varying from simple acute or chronic inflammation to the production of tumors. The inoculation produces these not only at the inoculated spot, but with sufficient doses it also determines a sort of general infection, the animal dying of tumors in the stomach, intestines, or other organs. These tumors contain the same parasitic spherules as those found previously.

"Thus a great advance has been made in our knowledge of the subject; it would be premature to make dogmatic assertions before further experiments, which must include verification, in different laboratories, of those just described. If the results are confirmed, we shall perhaps be on the road to a therapeutic method more effective than a surgical operation, which in some cases is impossible, and, when it is possible, is too frequently followed by a return of the disease."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO MAKE COLORED PEOPLE WHITE.

THE action of the electric current in leaving white scars on the skin when it is used with the needle in minor surgical operations has suggested to some one that it may destroy the pigment cells and hence, applied on a large scale, might be able to whiten a negro's skin. This theory is set forth in a somewhat sprightly fashion by M. Emile Gautier in *La Science Française* (Paris, May 5). His article is more interesting for the facts on which he bases his conclusion than for any practical value in the conclusion itself. Says M. Gautier:

"It is known throughout the world of science that electricity can exert a characteristic action on the tissues and liquids of the organism. What is the exact nature of this action? What is its exact mechanism? Is it exclusively mechanical or exclusively chemical; or is it alternately chemical and mechanical? Does it act by electrolysis or by vibratory massage? Over all these delicate questions hangs still a pall of mystery.

"But this does not prevent physiologists and therapeutists from making common use of electricity in all its forms, and in particular by the method of electropuncture, by which they sometimes obtain results both curious and encouraging . . . . . .

"The method is used [not only for destroying undesirable growths of hair, eradicating birth-marks, warts, etc., but also] with success for erasing tattoo-marks that had been supposed to be indelible. Electricity therefore modifies the tissue and liquids of the living body when it traverses them, either by provoking certain chemical reactions or certain changes of state, or by suspending or disturbing the nutrition of the blood-vessels and nerves.

"These facts are perhaps not easily explained, but they are undeniable, and altho the laws that govern them remain hidden in obscurity they none the less manifest themselves by visible and tangible effects, one of the most common of which is decoloration.

"It is extremely rare that in the cases noted above of the surgical use of electricity, it does not leave a scar so distinct that it alters the color of the skin, on which appears a white spot of considerable size. It is probable that it exerts a peculiar selective action on the coloring-matter or pigment of the epidermis. . .

"The epidermis consists of three distinct layers of cells, one above the other. In the deepest layer, the so-called 'mucous layer of Malpighi,' is found the coloring-matter to which the skin owes its hue, and which is known as 'pigment.'

"The pigment exists in all races in the form of brown granulations, mingled with the cells of the 'mucous layer.' The only difference in this regard, between a negro and a white man, is that in the negro these granulations are more numerous and larger.

"If we could, by any process whatever, destroy or disorganize these pigmentary infiltrations, which are, as it were, natural tattoo marks, the skin would present in the spots so treated, even if it were the skin of a negro, the characteristics of an albino's skin, whose peculiarity is that it lacks pigment altogether.

"Now it is neither impossible nor even improbable that electricity acts on the pigment. We have a right to suppose that it does, since it always leaves behind it light-colored scars.

"Hence, if you wish to bleach a Kafir or a Zulu, a Yolof or an Abyssinian, instead of ruining yourself by buying soap and rice-powder, set to work to depigmentize him electrically. . . . . .

"It is true that we have not yet gone beyond theory, pure and simple. We have not yet been informed how we shall, in prac-

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tise, succeed in treating at a single stroke all the pigment in a negro's skin, without exposing ourselves to the charge of doing a bad job. It remains to be discovered, also, whether the negroes desire to change their color; . . . perhaps the majority of them would rather keep on as they are."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW PORTABLE BRIDGE.

THE swimming exploits of part of our army in the Philippines call attention to recent improvements in portable bridges for military or other purposes. Had our soldiers possessed such a device as is described and illustrated in a recent number of *La Nature* (May 6), it is probable that General Funston and his gallant men would not have been obliged to risk their lives as

ERECTION OF BRIDGE WITH REGULATION FLOORING.

they did. The result in this instance would not have been different, but in a fight with trained European soldiers the possession of such a portable bridge as that invented by M. Pfund might determine the issue of a battle. The description translated below is contributed to *La Nature* by M. Daniel Bellet. Says this writer:

"Portable or light bridges are called upon to play a very important rôle in modern wars. Armies are becoming larger every day and must have the means of crossing water-courses at a large number of points simultaneously. The existing permanent bridges are not sufficient, and when these have been destroyed by the enemy they must be replaced rapidly.

"Every country has its system or systems of pontoon bridges, but almost all are heavy and awkward, as well as troublesome to put in place. For this reason Lieut.-Col. Paul Pfund, of the French engineer corps, has invented the form of bridge now to be described, of which we also give characteristic photographs. . . .

"Of all temporary bridges those carried on supports or 'horses' are the simplest and most reliable, but as it is necessary that the bridge should be as nearly horizontal as possible, the depth of the stream at various points must first be ascertained by sounding, and the horses must be built to measure. Even when thus made they are often very difficult to plant and set in line.

"M. Pfund has sought to remedy these inconvenient features by devising horses made of jointed pieces, which can be lengthened or shortened at pleasure, can be planted at varying angles, and are extremely light.

"Each one of these parts is composed of a pair of steel tubes fitted to a sort of pivot, past which they can both slide lengthwise. Each can be fixed in any position, and if we consider the four tubes forming a 'horse' in its entirety, we thus see that it can be adapted to the most abrupt changes of level, its four feet always touching the bed of the stream."

Two of these X-shaped pieces being set opposite each other and a plank being laid from one to the other, we have the beginning of a bridge. Between one pair and the next are auxiliary supports, as shown in the illustration. To quote again:

"The Pfund bridges are not only valuable as providing a support that is always solid, but they also furnish an ingenious and well-planned method of rapid erection. Colonel Pfund has called the pivot connecting his two steel supports an 'axle,' and with reason, for it enables them to act like a wheel on which the free end of the bridge rolls out while being erected. This wheel always rests on the river-bottom altho its axle keeps practically at the same level, because of the fact that its 'spokes' can slide lengthwise.

"When a section of the bridge is erected, either in starting from the bank or from another section already in place, workmen standing on the fixed part push along the new section using special forms of lever, while others stand on the free end, near the supports that are fixed by their axles to this end. When the section has been slid out to a considerable distance the workmen on the end lower one support on each side till it touches the bottom; this holds up the end. If now the workmen at the other end keep on pushing out the section, the supports, turning on their axles and also on their points, which rest on the bottom, act like the spokes of a wheel supporting the bridge, and when they have assumed a decidedly oblique position the workmen above push down the other pair of supports, forming the second arms of the X's. When these touch bottom they take up the weight of the section and relieve the first pair. The bridge continues to be pushed forward, pivoting on the second pair of supports, until the first can be pushed down again in advance of them, and so the work goes on till the whole section is in place, when the intermediate or auxiliary supports are set and fixed firmly in position.

"The supports are made for any depth of water. They are ordinarily adapted to average depths, but other sections may be added to their ends, doubling their length. The end, which is pointed for hard bottoms, may be replaced by a flat plate adapted for muddy river-beds.

"In thirty-five minutes there has been put in place a bridge consisting of 4 sections each 23 feet long, over a river 11½ feet deep, by the labor of only twelve men. A Pfund bridge 4 feet wide, allowing the passage of infantry two abreast or of cavalry in single file, weighs 510 kilograms [1,122 pounds] for an effective length of 6.7 meters [22 feet]. When timber is available on the spot, all that need be transported are the curious jointed supports, so ingenious and so practical."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Pumping Bullets by Machinery.—A striking account of the effects of modern machine-guns in war—characterized by an Egyptian officer as "machines that pump lead"—is contributed to *Cassier's Magazine* (May), by Prof. William L. Cathcart. After quoting Lord Charles Beresford's opinion that "machine guns, if properly worked, would decide the fate of a campaign," the author goes on to say: "There are two distinct types of the modern machine-gun of rifle caliber—the single barrel automatic, in which the energy of recoil, or of a portion of the powder-gases, maintains a constant fire after the first shot is discharged by hand, and the multi-barrel type, in which from two to ten barrels are grouped together, the operations of loading and firing them being performed through the simple revolution of a hand-crank. The rate of fire, even from single-barrel guns, has reached 700 shots per minute, and with the multi-barrel type 1,200. There is no more deadly weapon than this arm, when it is skilfully handled, against masses of troops within its range, either in steady aim, or, if pivoted, swept slowly through an arc of train. 'A buzz-saw of death,' says one observer of its work; 'it scoured the hills like a steam-hose,' says another; 'the devil that spits bullets,' the Swazis named it; and one of Lobengula's fighting indunas describes its death-hail thus: 'I led my men on, but saw them falling like cut corn. We then halted, knelt, and fired; but still they fell. We lay down, protected by our shields; but most of the remainder were killed. So I crawled away and fled.' The place of the machine-gun in the attack seems still undetermined. It is unquestionably an aid to infantry in close fighting, since, under such escort, a constant fire can be maintained. Again, in high-angle firing, a hail-storm of bullets can be rained upon the heads of men behind intrenchments. Its effectiveness in defense, however, is beyond doubt. Nothing can equal it in stopping the rush of desperate men or in reinforcing the fire of infantry. The place of the arm, therefore, is essentially in the reserve, as a gun of position."

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HOW OLD IS NIAGARA?

NIAGARA, as is well known, is wearing its way slowly back through the rock forming the gorge that now extends down-stream from the falls. Many attempts have been made to estimate the age of the falls by computing the time that it must have taken them to wear their way up from Lewiston—about seven miles. This is a matter of importance to geologists because on it have been based more extended estimates of geological time, reaching even to the age of the earth. Lyell thought the falls receded about a foot a year and so had taken 35,000 years for their journey up. Bakewell, another English geologist, thought the time was about 11,000 years. The actual rate of recession from 1842 to 1886 was five feet a year, and in the latter year geologists generally agreed that the recession had taken about 7,000 years. This assumes that the volume of water flowing over the falls has been constant. Prof. G. F. Wright announced in 1892 his discovery that the water now flowing over the falls had for a time been diverted, being turned down into the Ottawa River by a subsidence of land at the close of the Glacial Period. This was followed by a slow return to the former level and a consequent reestablishment of the falls as they are. At what rate did this post-glacial elevation proceed? It will be seen that this is an important point and it is one that has not been accurately dealt with, so that the main question is still indeterminate. But Professor Wright believes that he has found a way to calculate the age of the falls without reference to the length of the gorge at all, thus doing away with all uncertainty caused by doubt as to variation in the volume of water. The new method depends on an investigation of the enlargement of the mouth of the gorge at Lewiston. Says the professor:

"It is evident that the oldest part of the Niagara gorge is at its mouth, at Lewiston, where the escarpment suddenly breaks down to the level of Lake Ontario. The walls of the gorge rise here to a height of three hundred and forty feet above the level of the river. It is clear that from the moment the recession of the falls began at Lewiston the walls of the gorge on either side have been subject to the action of constant disintegrating agencies, tending to enlarge the mouth and make it V-shaped. What I did last summer was to measure the exact amount of this enlargement, and to obtain an approximate estimate of the rate at which it is going on. As this enlargement proceeds wholly through the action of atmospheric agencies, the conditions are constant, and it is hoped that sufficiently definite results have been obtained to set some limits to the speculations which have been made upon more indefinite grounds. . . . . .

"Fortunately, the construction of the railroad along the face of the eastern wall of the gorge affords opportunity to study the rate of erosion during a definite period of time. The accompanying photogravures will illustrate to the eye facts which it is hard to make impressive by words alone. The course of the road is diagonally down the face of the gorge from its summit for a distance of about two miles, descending in that space about two hundred feet to the outcrop of hard quartzose Medina sandstone. The lower mile of this exposure presents the typical situation for making an estimate of the rate at which the face is crumbling away."

The evidence of the section hands on the railroad is that sufficient *débris* falls during the year to widen the gorge about a quarter of an inch. Says Professor Wright:

"At a rate of one quarter of an inch of waste each year the amount of *débris* accumulating for removal on the track along this distance would be only six hundred and ten cubic yards per annum—that is, if six hundred and ten cubic yards of material falls down from one mile of the face of the wall where it is a hundred and fifty feet high, the whole amount of enlargement of the mouth of the gorge would be accomplished in less than ten thousand years."

The writer concludes:

"The estimate of about ten thousand years for the date of that stage of the Glacial period in which Niagara River first began its work of erosion at Lewiston (an estimate which is supported by a great variety of facts independent of those relating to the Niagara gorge) is strongly confirmed by this new line of evidence."

EXPERIMENTS ON PUBLIC-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

IS it proper to make school-children the subjects of psychophysical investigation? Recent events have brought this question before the public mind. The "new psychology," so-called—that domain of science on the borderland between mind and matter—has perhaps more enthusiastic admirers than any other similar branch of recent development. Its subject-matter is man, and to give its experiments the necessary generality a very large number of individuals must be collected and measured or otherwise caused to contribute their quota to the sum of human knowledge. The public school seems to offer a promising field for this kind of work, for here the results of psychological experiment can be correlated with information furnished by the teacher, who from close knowledge of the pupils under his charge can tell much that will aid in understanding their mental peculiarities. In a forthcoming volume to be issued by the United States Bureau of Education, entitled "Experimental Study of Children," Dr. Arthur MacDonald gives the result of a number of investigations of this sort. In one of the most interesting he endeavors to determine the degree of sensitiveness to pain in a great variety of subjects, using for the purpose what he calls a "temple algometer" devised by himself, which is described in a notice in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* as follows:

"The instrument is pressed against the temple of the subject until a disagreeable sensation is aroused, the amount of pressure being registered on a scale arranged for that purpose. With this instrument, which is one of great delicacy, Mr. MacDonald claims to be able to approximate very nearly to what he calls the 'threshold of pain.' In each case the least sensibility to pain was noted."

Dr. MacDonald's experiments included not only children from both public and private schools, but also adults in various stations in life. His conclusions in detail, as given by himself, are as follows:

"(1) In general the sensibility to pain decreases as age increases. The left temple is more sensitive than the right. This accords with former experiments that the left hand is more sensitive to pain than the right hand. There is an increase of obtuseness to pain from ages 10 to 11; then a decrease from 11 to 12; then an increase from 12 to 13. From 13 to 17, while the right temple increases in obtuseness, the left temple increases in acuteness. . . . . .

"(2) Girls in private schools, who are generally of wealthy parents, are much more sensitive to pain than girls in the public schools. It would appear that refinements and luxuries tend to increase sensitiveness to pain. The hardihood which the great majority must experience seems advantageous. This also accords with our previous measurements, that the non-laboring classes are more sensitive to pain than the laboring classes.

"(3) University women are more sensitive than washerwomen but less sensitive than business women. There seems to be no necessary relation between intellectual development and pain sensitiveness. Obtuseness to pain seems to be due more to hardihood in early life.

"(4) Self-educated women who are not trained in universities are more sensitive than business women. Giving, then, the divisions in the order of their acuteness to the sense of pain, they would stand as follows: 1st, girls of the wealthy classes; 2d, self-educated women; 3d, business women; 4th, university women; 5th, washerwomen. The greater sensitiveness of self-educated women as compared with university women may be due to the overtaxing of the nervous system of the former in their unequal struggle after knowledge.

"(5) The girls in the public schools are more sensitive at all

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ages than the boys. This agrees with the results of our previous measurements, that women are more sensitive to pain than men.

"These measurements of least disagreeableness, or of threshold of pain, are approximate measurements of the combination of nerve, feeling, and idea."

In its issue for May 25 the New York *Sun* prints editorially a violent attack on Dr. MacDonald and his methods, basing it on this volume of experimental studies and on his previous work. It condemns "the application of anthropometry to helpless school-children," and says, among other things:

"That a man of the mental tastes and propensities of this 'Doctor' Arthur MacDonald should undertake to make psycho-physical investigations among the boys and girls of the Washington public schools is not what surprises us. The astonishing and disgusting aspect of the business is that he has been permitted by the Bureau of Education to enter upon that congenial inquiry as one of its official 'specialists'; and that the heterogeneous statistics he has collected and the worthless conclusions he has deduced are gravely put forth in a public document with the sanction of the United States Government."

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* seems not to agree with this estimate of Dr. MacDonald's work. It says:

"Such work as this is of unquestioned value. Much may, no doubt, be learned through painstaking investigations of this sort regarding the general subject of sensation. The results of such experiments should always be borne in mind by the physician, who is at times too prone to detect differences where in fact they do not exist. Such an accurate investigation as the foregoing among persons below the normal average of health would certainly reveal many facts of interest. We are all dimly conscious that individuals differ in their reactions to painful stimuli, but we are much in need of a standard to which any given case may be applied, and such a standard is only to be attained by the careful study of great numbers of persons both in health and disease."

The Medical Times speaks in a similar vein. It says:

"The instrumental investigation of man, which psychology has recently introduced, is a purer method of presenting the effect of mental, moral, and physical forces upon the body of man, of which we are unconscious, and the knowledge thus obtained leads to the most practical and far-reaching results in education, business, and the whole conduct of life. These studies now being prosecuted by Professor MacDonald under government patronage, are among the most important in the valuable work of the Bureau of Education."

So far as the charges of *The Sun* relate to Dr. MacDonald's personal character, he and the government officials who have employed him as a specialist will of course deal with them as they see fit. The portion of the editorial that condemns the use of "helpless school-children" as subject-matter for experiment interests all men of science, and it is not to be expected that they will agree with it. From their point of view the teacher, without whose cooperation such experimentation can hardly be carried out, may be trusted to see that it is conducted with propriety.

The Poison of Epilepsy.—Recent experiments show that a poisonous substance is present in the blood of epileptic persons at the times when they are subject to their paroxysms. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (May 6): "Dr. Herter examined the blood in fourteen epileptics at Craig Colony, all of whom had been subject to *haut mal* for some years. . . . He concludes that the toxicity of the blood is, allowing for the necessary crudeness of the method, not different in ordinary chronic epileptics from that which is found in normal blood except at such times as the status epilepticus [epileptic fit] when the coefficient of toxicity rises high. Dr. Cololian examined the blood drawn from his patients by venesection before, during, or just after paroxysms of fits. . . . It was found that in epileptics in the period between attacks the toxicity was but slightly raised above that of normal blood in two cases and was about normal in the other three cases; that the blood immediately preceding convulsive attacks was decidedly more toxic than in the first group, or than in health; and that the blood immediately after attacks showed increased toxicity if drawn within a few minutes of the fits and that it produced convulsions and death readily in rabbits. In from one to two hours after, this toxicity slightly diminished. . . . As regards the exact nature of the toxic substance present in the blood of epileptics nothing further is as yet known, since it has not been chemically separated or analyzed. It is believed, however, that it is produced periodically in the body owing to 'anomalies of nutritive exchanges' and that from its resultant effects it must be analogous to convulsive agents like absinthe."

High Temperatures by a New Method.—Goldschmidt, a German investigator, obtains high temperature by the oxidation of aluminum, which he effects by heating a powdered mixture of the metal with some common oxid. The heat obtained, together with the reducing action of the aluminum, enables metals to be smelted by this method. Among other practical applications is the following, quoted from *The Chemical News:* "A rivet, such as are employed in bridge-making, is embedded in a mixture of oxid of iron, sand, and aluminum powder. The whole is plunged in sand contained in a wooden box. On top of the aluminum mixture, which must just emerge from the sand in the box, we place a small lump of a mixture of aluminum powder and an easily reduced oxid, in which is fixed the end of a short piece of magnesium ribbon. The reaction is started by lighting the free end of the magnesium, and we then immediately place more sand on the top of the mixture, so that as little heat as possible may be lost. If at the end of a few moments we empty out the contents of the box, the rivet will be found to be quite red-hot and ready to be forged. Working in an analogous manner, we can weld together steel tubes, and the expense will not be more than twopence. We can even fuse together two bars of soft steel." According to the inventor, the temperature obtained under these conditions may be higher than that realized in the electric furnace.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE substitution or aluminum for copper in electrical work has been talked of and in some cases undertaken," according to *The Engineering and Mining Journal.* "Aluminum is to be used in some street railroad work now in progress in Kansas City, and in some other places proposals for the metal have been asked for. Making due allowances for the relative conductivity, tensile strength, and weight, aluminum is at present prices the cheaper metal of the two; and for many purposes in electrical work its use in place of copper is quite practicable. That the substitution will be made to any considerable extent is not probable, however, or indeed possible, because the supply of aluminum is not large enough. . . . No better opportunity to extend the use of aluminum will probably occur for a long time, and the manufacturers will probably utilize it to the best of their ability."

MUSHROOM JUICE AS A CURE FOR SNAKE-BITE.—M. Physalix, whose investigations on the venom of snakes has made his name well known, has recently found that the juices of mushrooms, injected into the tissues of guinea-pigs, give them temporary immunity from the effects of snake-bites. "The immunity thus conferred lasted from fifteen to twenty days. This property is inherent," says the author, "in the juices of all species of mushrooms, edible as well as poisonous. In some 200 cases, Physalix used the juice obtained from the ordinary cultivated mushroom by cutting them up finely, expressing the juice, filtering the liquid, and adding a small amount of chloroform as a preservative. The liquid thus obtained sometimes caused ulcers, mortification, etc., and sometimes, indeed, caused death, but the immunizing effect on the animals that survived was very marked. If a method of controlling the evil effect of the antitoxin can be discovered, this discovery may be of some real value, but, judging from the author's report, the mushroom juice is as much to be feared as the snake-bite."

MR. CHARLES TRIPLER, of liquid-air fame, is quoted as saying in the course of a recent lecture: "The great utility and ultimate economy of liquid air will be in the fact that it can be used at ordinary temperatures with as great or greater effect than steam. It requires a heat of 212° to get steam power out of water, but if liquid air is used, no application of heat is necessary in order to develop a far greater pressure than is possible with steam. If used in ordinary temperatures it will develop immeasurable force. Nothing could possibly be more economical." Pointing to the two carboys of liquid air on the stage, he said: "If this amount of liquid air were put into the engines of the *Campania* those engines would either go round or go through the ship." Commenting on this *The American Machinist* remarks: "The same may be said for liquid nitroglycerin, and the statement means nothing whatever as to the economy or usefulness of liquid air as a motive power. Whether Tripler is simply ignorant or a conscious humbug, is open to question. It is obvious that his statements must be explained on one or the other hypothesis."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

COUNT TOLSTOY ON HOW TO READ THE GOSPELS.

A SHORT article by Tolstoy, entitled "How to Read the Gospels," has been translated from the Russian for a recent number of *The Independent*. His views, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, are different from those held by most people, but as they are the result of the study of a strong intellect and the outcome of a genuine spiritual life, they can not fail to be worth knowing. We quote from this article in part, as follows:

"There is so much that is so strange, improbable, and even contradictory in what professes to be Christ's teaching that people do not know how to understand it. And it is very differently understood by different people. Some say redemption is the all-important matter. Others say the all-important thing is grace, obtainable through the sacraments. Others, again, say that submission to the church is what is really essential. But the churches themselves disagree, and interpret the teaching differently."

Even a common man, Tolstoy says, can convey important guidance so that it will be intelligible to people, and Christ—who the churches say was God—must, even if no more than a great teacher, have expressed Himself in the Gospels so that any one can find it who will read them with a sincere desire to know the truth. Says Count Tolstoy:

"That is how I read the Gospels; and I found in them truth plain enough for little children to understand, as, indeed, it said in the Gospels. So that when I am asked what *my* teaching consists in, and how *I* understand Christ's teaching, I reply: I have no teaching, but I understand Christ's teaching as it is explained in the Gospels. If I have written books about Christ's teaching, I have done so only to show the falseness of the interpretations given by the commentators on the Gospels.

"To understand Christ's real teaching the chief thing is, not to interpret the Gospels, but to understand them as they are written. And, therefore, to the question how Christ's teaching should be understood, I reply: If you wish to understand it, read the Gospels. Read them, putting aside all foregone conclusions; read with the sole desire to understand what is there said. But just because the Gospels are holy books, read them considerately, reasonably, and with discernment, and not haphazard or mechanically, as tho all the words in the book were of equal weight. To understand any book one must choose out the parts that are quite clear, dividing them from what is obscure or confused. And from what is clear we must form our idea of the drift and spirit of the whole work. Then, on the basis of what we have understood, we may proceed to make out what was confused or not quite intelligible. That is how we read all kinds of books. And it is particularly necessary thus to read the Gospels, which have passed through such a multiplicity of compilations, translations, and transcriptions, and were composed eighteen centuries ago, by men who were not highly educated, and were superstitious."

With regard to the nature of the Gospels, and the question of their inspiration, Count Tolstoy remarks:

"The Gospels, as is known to all who have studied their origin, far from being an infallible expression of divine truth, are the work of innumerable minds and hands and are full of errors. Therefore the Gospels can in no case be taken as a production of the Holy Spirit, as churchmen assert. Were that so, God would have revealed the Gospel as He is said to have revealed the commandments on Mount Sinai; or He would have transmitted the complete book to man, as the Mormons declare was the case with their holy scriptures. But we know how these works were written and collected, and how they were corrected and translated, therefore not only can we not accept them as infallible revelations, but we must, if we respect the truth, correct errors that we find in them."

As to the exact method of reading, in order to separate what Count Tolstoy calls the certain from the uncertain, he says:

"Let each one who is reading the Gospels select all that seems to him quite plain, clear, and comprehensible, and score it down the side of the page, say with a blue pencil. Then, taking the marked passages first, let him separate Christ's words from those of the evangelist by marking Christ's words a second time, say with a red pencil. Then let him read over those doubly-scored passages several times. Only after he has thoroughly assimilated these let him again read the other words attributed to Christ which he did not understand when he first read them, and let him score, in red, those which have become plain to him. Let him leave unscored words of Christ's which remain unintelligible and also unintelligible words by the writers of the Gospels. The passages marked in red will supply the reader with the essence of Christ's teaching. They will give what all men need and what Christ therefore said in a way that all can understand. The places marked only in blue will give what the authors of the Gospels said that is intelligible.

"Very likely in selecting what is from what is not fully comprehensible people will not all mark the same passages. What is comprehensible to one will seem obscure to another. But in what is most important all will certainly agree, and these are things which will be found quite intelligible to every one. It is just this—just what is fully comprehensible to all men—that constitutes the essence of Christ's teaching."

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND DR. McGIFFERT.

DR. ARTHUR C. McGIFFERT and his views on the Apostolic age were again subjects of heated debate in the Presbyterian General Assembly held at Minneapolis last month. We have already dealt with the earlier phases of this controversy (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 26, April 2, May 21, June 11 and 18, 1898). Dr. McGiffert, it will be remembered, is professor of church history in the Union Theological Seminary, and therefore a colleague of Dr. Charles A. Briggs. It looks as tho this new storm in the Presbyterian church might lower as ominously as did the great Briggs controversy of six years ago, altho it has not yet reached a culminating point. An unfavorable report on Dr. McGiffert's "History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age" was made at the annual meeting of last year. In reply to this, Professor McGiffert lately addressed a letter to the Assembly stating that he is in accord with the faith of the Presbyterian church, and declining to withdraw from its membership. The letter, which has been much commented on, is as follows:

"DEAR BRETHREN: At the meeting of the General Assembly held in May, 1898, action was taken in reference to a book entitled 'A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age,' of which I am the author, and was communicated to me by the stated clerk under date of September 22, 1898. Waiving at this time all questions of constitutional right and order, I have thought it proper to look upon the action in the light of friendly advice from Christian brethren, in which light, indeed, it would seem that it must have been looked upon by those who joined in it.

"Regarded thus, the action evidently requires no response from me, nor did the Assembly intimate in any way that the response was either expected or desired. But it is my wish to be governed entirely by the spirit of Christian fraternity, and I therefore take this opportunity of informing the brethren gathered in the first General Assembly since the action was taken what I have felt my duty to be in view of the fraternal counsel offered me.

"The action of the Assembly, as well as the overture from the presbytery of Pittsburg upon which that action was based, makes it evident that many of my positions, together with the spirit and purpose of my book as a whole, have been seriously misapprehended. Such misapprehension I sincerely regret, and I wish here emphatically to repudiate the false constructions that have been placed upon my book in many quarters. So far as my views are concerned, they have been and remain, as I believe, in accord with the faith of the Presbyterian church and of evangelical Christendom in all vital and essential matters, and I therefore can not feel that it is my duty or even my right in justice to myself and my brethren and to the church of our divine Lord and Master, in

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which I am an office-bearer, to withdraw from the ministry of the Presbyterian church.

"In taking this position, to which I am constrained by a profound sense of duty, I desire to say that I recognize gratefully the spirit of Christian kindness which animated those who joined in the action of the last Assembly, and appreciated the devotion to the truth and the concern for the welfare of the church which prompted their action. I desire to say also that I yield to no one in my devotion to the truth and in my concern for the welfare of the church."

Much speculation followed as to what would be done. The Assembly displayed caution and moderation in dealing officially with the case, and referred it to the New York presbytery for decision. This action was largely the result of a speech by a friend of Professor McGiffert, Dr. John Bascom Shaw of New York. The most applauded speech of the discussion, however, was made by Elder Dixon, of Scranton. In the course of this speech he said: "Skulkers and cowards to the rear! Was there ever a more beautifully worded letter than that of this theologian, which says, after all, 'I do as I please, and you can do the other thing?'"

In commenting on the discussion, and especially upon this speech of Elder Dixon, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (May 26) says:

"In that and in the remark of Dr. Moore of Pittsburg, 'If I had Dr. McGiffert here I would knock that nonsense out of his head,' one hears the voice of the true fighting Scotch covenanter. With that sentiment behind the New York presbytery it is inevitable that Dr. McGiffert shall be expelled if he declines to leave quietly.

"As Dr. McGiffert is not a contentious critic like Dr. Briggs, he will be expelled, if expelled at all, on the contents of his book, and distinctly upon the ground that no clergyman of the church can teach facts or doctrines which the faith of that church does not accept. Dr. McGiffert is thirty-eight years old, a fellow professor with Dr. Briggs at the Union Seminary, was formerly a fellow professor at Lane Seminary with Henry Preserved Smith, who was suspended from the presbytery for holding heretical views, and like these scholars he has written several books. . . . The question is complicated somewhat by the fact that Dr. McGiffert's book is less a body of doctrine than an historical inquiry into the beliefs and attitude of the primitive church. He thinks he has discovered that the Lord's Supper did not hold any such position in the worship of the early church as it does now, and he contends that the apostles did not understand that Jesus had instituted it as a sacrament or a stated memorial of His death, and that they did not so teach the churches which they established. This is the point which has aroused the most severe criticism, altho there are other things in the book, including its general tone, to which the conservatives object. Obviously, the question whether the early church did use the Lord's Supper as a sacrament is a question of fact, as much as the color of St. Paul's eyes or the nature of his 'thorn in the flesh,' and it is hard to see why the man who brings forward evidence which throws new light on one of those facts should be a heretic more than the man who settles another. But the passion for conformity has got too deeply into the blood of many of the churches to be rooted out by mere reason. The New York presbytery will try to establish conformity by persuasion. If that fails the use of force will again sustain Dr. Abbott's judgment in *The Outlook*, that the Presbyterians are a sect and not a church."

The Independent says:

"We have no right to speak for Dr. McGiffert. He has maintained a wise silence, and when he breaks it, if break it he must, he will do so in his own time and way. But we venture to predict that he will not be induced to modify his opinions by any pressure which can be brought to bear upon him. We base this opinion upon the two facts that he is a scholar, and that scholars do not suffer their opinions to be determined for them by majorities. Politicians sometimes do this; ministers sometimes do or seem to do this; but scholars never. For the moment a man does this he ceases to be a scholar. . . . . .

"The address of a single earnest scholar is far more weighty than a unanimous resolution of a Presbyterian assembly, or a Congregational conference, or a House of Bishops. The opinion of Dr. Green, of Princeton, concerning the authorship of the Pentateuch is worth much; for it expresses the individual and independent opinion of a Hebrew scholar—that is, of one who has devoted his life to the study of Hebrew literature, and who desires only to ascertain and report the truth. The vote of the General Assembly on the same subject is worth little or nothing; partly because it is determined in considerable measure by men who know nothing about the subject, and partly because it is determined by men who are considering, not what is truth, but what is politic and profitable for the church or for their party in the church."

The Outlook says:

"As foreshadowed in our last issue, the answer of Dr. McGiffert was unsatisfactory to the Assembly, which stands by its claim of right to place upon his book ('A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age') the constructions which his answer repudiates. . . . The Assembly unanimously adopted so much of the report of a committee of twenty as reaffirmed the condemnation pronounced upon the book last year, and explicitly set forth the four doctrines of the Presbyterian church which the book is alleged to contravene; viz., the inerrancy of Holy Scripture; the deity and consequent inerrancy of Christ; His institution of the Lord's Supper for an everlasting memorial; and the justification of believers by the imputation of His righteousness to them. . . . Whether it is fortunate for the church to vote unanimously that 'to hold that the Holy Scriptures are in any respect historically inaccurate is to oppose the teaching of the Confession,' etc., is a serious question for a church that desires a learned as well as faithful ministry."

An Epitaph for "The Sunday Daily Mail."—The London papers find much food for jest in the recent demise of the Sunday edition of *The Daily Mail*. The London *Outlook* (May 20) prints the following inscription for its headstone:

HIC JACET
THE SUNDAY DAILY MAIL
which was cut off in early infancy
by the nonconformist conscience
and a petition
from Messrs. Harmsworth's employees
that celebrated after-dinner speech-maker
Lord Rosebery
also having something to do with it

THE SUNDAY MAIL
was a great paper
It contained a weekly review
by Mr. Max Pemberton
and it had
the largest circulation in the world
but for all that it succumbed
and the masses get back their Sunday
in return for which
they are requested to ask twice
for the Harmsworth weekday publications
at all news-agents

Sunday Daily Telegraph please copy

Edward Everett Hale's Long Pastorate.—Dr. Edward Everett Hale, after a service of forty-three years in the South Congregational Church (Unitarian) of Boston, announced a few weeks ago his intention of retiring from the active duties of the ministry, and formally tendered his resignation of the pastorate which had become in a sense an historic institution of Boston. Dr. Hale—who will be best remembered now and in future times as the friend of Emerson, Lowell, and Longfellow, and as the author of "A Man Without a Country"—is not, it seems, to be released from his pastorate if his congregation and the people of Boston can induce him to remain. Under the caption "He Can Not Be Spared," the Boston *Journal* (May 18) prints the following:

"Dr. Hale has passed his seventy-seventh birthday, but his brain is vigorous and his heart is young. Never was his influence within his church and without it more potent. Some of his most

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laborious routine duties can be transferred to other hands, but his leadership of the people to whom the flying years have only made him more indispensable than ever can not be relinquished. There are some resignations which can not be accepted, because to accept them would be contrary to those large public interests whose demands are equivalent to a command of authority. Dr. Hale's is eminently one of these. Boston can not spare him from his place so long as he has a word to say for truth and freedom and patriotism and righteousness."

The Outlook thus refers to Dr. Hale:

"He is by far the most prominent man in the denomination of which he is a member; and one of the few men who seem to belong to all the churches of all denominations. He is not only conspicuous as an ecclesiastical leader, but equally prominent as an author and a philanthropist. It would be difficult to find any good cause which has not found in Dr. Hale a firm friend and a brave advocate. He has taught the world many lessons which it will not soon forget. They are suggested by the phrases 'Lend a Hand,' 'In His Name,' 'The Children of the Public.' He is to-day one of the chief citizens of Boston and of the republic—a man honored and loved in all sections of the country."

WHAT IS THE TRUE BASIS FOR CHURCH UNITY?

THERE are religious students who believe that plans for church unity which have as a basis theological belief rather than unity in work and worship are illusive and are certain to result in failure. A writer in *The Outlook* (June 3) takes this view, and supports it with a number of interesting arguments. He says:

"Historically, the creeds have been not unifying but divisive. With the exception of the Apostles' Creed, which was not constructed at all, but grew, they were nearly all framed, not to include all Christians, but to exclude some. The Nicene Creed was framed to exclude the Arians; the Creed of Pius IV. to exclude the Protestants; the Reformed Creeds to exclude the Romanists. Even the Doctrinal Basis of the Evangelical Alliance was carefully contrived, by the use of extra-Scriptural phrases, to shut out Unitarians. Christians are already agreed on the simple statements of fact in the Apostles' Creed; any more theological creed than that would be divisive rather than unifying. Nor is this a mere historical accident; it is a psychological necessity. The object of a creed is to define; and to define is to circumscribe, to set limits. If a surveyor defines a field, he sets limits beyond which ownership does not go; if a theologian defines a doctrine, he sets limits beyond which orthodoxy can not go. All within these limits is orthodox; all beyond is heterodox. There is in this proceeding an inherent difficulty, which has heretofore proved insuperable, due to the fact that language is at best an imperfect instrument for the expression of spiritual ideas. Thus sometimes disputes arise as to the meaning of the word; 'atonement' ceases to serve, and the church adds 'vicarious' or 'expiatory' to exclude an unorthodox theory of the atonement; sometimes the word excludes one heresy and admits, if it does not cultivate, another, as the word 'trinity,' which shuts out the Unitarian and lets in the Tritheist."

But even tho words sufficiently exact could be found, says *The Outlook*, the fact remains that creeds, by fixing the thought on reasons for division—on the circumference, not the center—are a continuous influence working for division. The Apostles' Creed is not theology, but history, and therefore to be excepted from this characterization. The writer's belief is that unity must be wholly sought in the two great activities of church life which tend to draw people together—church work and worship. It is with the latter that the writer deals. He says:

"There can be no doubt that there is a strong tendency toward a liturgy in the non-liturgical churches. The overemphasis on the sermon, the treatment of the worship as a 'preliminary exercise,' the disregard of taste, not to say of religious sentiment, in the selection of dogmatic hymns, the too frequent conversion of the long prayer into a thinly disguised oration, the sometimes perfunctory reading of Scripture in a dry and unemotional manner, the sometimes substituting therefor of a homiletical sermon interwoven with reading, have produced a reaction against the older forms in the modern Puritan churches. This reaction is seen in more artistic meeting-houses, in better hymn-books, in more reverent attitudes during prayer, in more attention by pastors to the subject of extempore prayer, in some instances in an imitation, not generally very successful, of the chancel and the reading-desk of the Episcopal church, and in the very gradual and very timid introduction into Puritan churches of some very simple liturgical elements, such as the Lord's Prayer, responsive readings, and the congregational use of the Apostles' Creed."

Unfortunately, however, according to *The Outlook*, this tendency toward a liturgy is resulting in a multiplication of separate and separating forms among the churches. Each minister makes his own liturgy—perhaps a new one every week. All sorts of customs prevail. In some cases the congregation sit and the minister stands during the reading of the Psalter, in other cases the minister sits and the congregation stands. Sometimes the Doxology precedes the service, sometimes it ends it. The writer continues:

"In short, there is but one thing generally apparent in this non-liturgical liturgy—namely, that all the elements in it have been borrowed from the Episcopal church, but so arranged as to deceive both the minister and the people into the impression that it is not at all Episcopal. As a result, in that one exercise in which habit is all-important—the exercise of public worship—no habit is possible; the exercise is not alike in any two churches; and the stranger is distracted throughout his worship by wondering what, in this before unheard-of order of exercises, is going to come next."

The editor of *The Outlook* has a plan to propose which will, he claims, at once remove this bewildering diversity of usage and conduce strongly to draw all the churches together on the basis of a common system of liturgical worship. He states the plan thus:

"Our simple proposition is that the non-liturgical churches shall frankly confess to themselves that the Episcopal church has an admirable liturgy, and adopt it in its simpler form, with such modifications as may fit it to Puritan habits of thought and feeling.

"For the Episcopal liturgy is not a manufacture. It is not the product of a single mind, a single soul, or a single epoch. It does not embody the fashion of the hour. It is the expression of the devotional life of centuries. . . . Its order is the natural order of spiritual development in an hour of public worship, in which the worshiper seeks to pass by successive steps from the secular to the spiritual mood."

The Outlook, however, thinks that the Anglican liturgy will not be acceptable without material modification. It says:

"To the absolution, even in its simplest form, many Puritans will object, and tho we think the objection is founded rather in hereditary feeling than in reason, it is none the less to be respected, for worship is an expression of feeling, not of the reason. There are Psalms which do not lend themselves to responsive reading, and are better omitted than retained, and other passages of Scripture which may well be substituted. The Nicene Creed seems to us, and we think to most laymen, a poor substitute for the Apostles' Creed: the one is philosophy, and some of it not very intelligible philosophy; the other is fact, and very simple fact. The Puritan minister will certainly, the Puritan congregation will probably, wish for extempore prayer. But we do not believe that any non-liturgical minister, seeking to introduce a liturgy into his service, can do better than follow the spiritual order of the 'Book of Common Prayer'—and the writer of this article is not an Episcopalian."

The Outlook then sketches in outline an order of service for non-liturgical churches based upon the "Book of Common Prayer" as a model. It is as follows (the simplest form of

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the Episcopal liturgy being printed for comparison in the left-hand column):

Episcopal Service.	*Non-Episcopal Service.*
Processional.	Congregational Hymn.
General Confession.	General Confession or Invocation.
Absolution.	
Lord's Prayer.	Lord s Prayer.
Responsive Reading.	Responsive Reading.
Te Deum.	Anthem.
Old-Testament Lesson.	Old-Testament Lesson.
	Anthem or Hymn.
New-Testament Lesson.	New-Testament Lesson.
	Anthem or Hymn.
Creed—Apostles' or Nicene.	Creed—Apostles'.
Prayers.	Pastoral Prayer (extempore).
Congregational Hymn.	Congregational Hymn.
Sermon.	Sermon.

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

SO much has been written of the great power of the priests and the religious orders in the Philippines that the impression commonly prevails that they have practically had control of the government of the islands; and it has frequently been said that misuse of this power has caused them to be detested by the native inhabitants. A writer in *The Catholic World* (June), Mr. Bryan J. Clinch, who writes also upon the same subject in *The American Catholic Quarterly Review* (April), insists that this is not true, and calls attention to the fact that savage attacks of mobs upon ecclesiastics have often occurred in civilized countries, as in the case of the murder of Archbishop Darboy, of Paris, by the Commune, and are no evidence of a general hatred of Catholicity. It is worth remembering, he thinks, that in the whole Asiatic continent and its dependencies, at the present day, the Philippines are the only country which can be called Christian. There are three times as many Christians in the Philippines as in the whole of British India.

Mr. Clinch compares the results of the missionary work in the Philippines with that in the Hawaiian Islands as follows:

"It should be noted that nearly all the islands of the Pacific, inhabited a hundred years ago by races allied to the natives of the Philippines, have been almost depopulated since the appearance of European civilization. Hawaii, which received its introduction to civilization under the guidance of American ministers, as the Philippines received it from the much-maligned friars, is a striking example. When Messrs. Bingham and Thurston were entrusted with the destiny of the Hawaiian natives by the widow of Kamehameha I., their first care was to take a census of the people. It gave over a hundred and forty thousand. Sixty years of Protestant civilization and teaching had reduced the number to thirty-eight thousand, with only a couple of thousand American civilizers to take their place. In 1750 the population of the Philippines was given at nine hundred and four thousand, exclusive of infants under seven. In 1896 a detailed census gave the number at nearly seven millions, who had grown up under the instruction of the Spanish friars, and in the Catholic morality taught by them. The Protestant missionary colony in sixty years had, by its own statement, possessed itself of nearly all the land and wealth of Hawaii, and it ended its mission by rising in arms and seizing the government on that very plea. At the present moment over four hundred friars in the Philippines are lying in prison in tropical jails, liable at any moment to the death which has already come to more than fifty at the hands of fierce mobs, for the sole reason that these friars are natives of Spain. Yet writers in the American press do not blush to talk of the greed and laziness and immorality of the Spanish friars."

It was no easy task for "lazy friars," says Mr. Clinch, to instruct seven millions of people in the doctrines of Christianity in their own dialects, and to furnish them with all the offices and sacraments of the church, as he says has been done. Neither is almost solitary work in a distant tropical climate a prospect to attract lazy or dissolute men. He continues:

"The official records of both the religious orders and the Government, published long before Dewey entered Manila Bay, show that in no Catholic country is the number of priests so small, compared with the population, as in the Philippines. The priests are fewer than in almost any diocese in the United States compared with its Catholic population. In 1896 the whole clergy of the islands only numbered nineteen hundred and eighty-eight priests between all the orders and the seculars combined. The secular clergy amounted to seven hundred and seventy-three, of whom about one half were of the native races. These had charge of a population of over eleven hundred thousand. The archdiocese of New York last year had five hundred and ninety-seven priests for less than a million of Catholics, St. Louis three hundred and eighty-eight for two hundred and twelve thousand, and Chicago four hundred and fifty-nine for over half a million. The secular priests of the Philippines are almost exactly in the same proportion to the population as are the priests in Chicago, which certainly is not the happy hunting-grounds of swarms of idle clergymen.

"The argument is far stronger in the case of the 'friars.' The whole number in the Philippines, Carolines, and Ladrones was only twelve hundred and fifteen, including Jesuit and Dominican professors in the colleges, those in charge of the Manila observatory, and the missionaries among the Mohammedans of Mindanao and the heathens of the Carolines. The latter occupied a hundred and five of the hundred and sixty-seven Jesuits, the other sixty-two being in Manila in the usual scholastic work of their order. Two hundred and thirty-three Dominicans supplied the religious needs of three-quarters of a million of Catholics. That the task was not a nominal one is shown by the registration during the year of forty-one thousand baptisms, eight thousand marriages, and twenty-nine thousand interments with the funeral rites of the church. The Jesuits and Benedictines, besides their literary work, attended to the parish needs of nearly two hundred thousand Christians."

The wealth of the friars is another myth, according to Mr. Clinch. He says:

"It is commonly asserted that the orders own as much of the land as the New England ex-missionaries have acquired in Hawaii. The actual facts are that the only property owned by the orders are a few estates devoted to the support of hospitals and colleges. In the missions, the buildings of the church and presbytery, with a garden attached, are the sole property held by the clergy. Their support is provided for by a salary paid by Government in the same way as in most European Catholic countries. The usual amount is $500 a year in silver, tho in some large parishes $800 is allowed. Unless a pueblo or parish has more than ten thousand people, the salary for only one priest is allowed by the treasury. The friar in many cases employed assistant priests, generally natives, to help in the administration of large parishes; but the support and salary of these assistants had to come from the one salary, or private charity."

Mr. Clinch says the natives are sincerely attached to their priests, in spite of what he says were acts of violence committed by small revolutionary parties, backed by the power of the Government set up by the Manila Mestizos. He says further:

"One thing appears clear, and that is that the expulsion of the Spanish friars would convulse the whole social system of the Philippines to an unknown degree. Religion is intimately connected with the life of the natives, and for nearly six million the friars are the only teachers and guides. The Philippine languages —the only ones in use—are practically unknown outside, and it would take generations to train up an adequate supply of priests from the native populations, even were vocations numerous enough among them. Spaniards or not, the friars can not be dispensed with unless the Philippines are to risk the fate of San Domingo during the last century, and their population be thrown back into barbarism."

THE municipal authorities of Odessa, in southern Russia, have decided to found three Sunday-schools to commemorate the Czar's peace manifesto.

The Central Presbyterian tells of a minister who had been called on to preach on five consecutive Sabbaths for various churches, and yet who had received in return for all his labor only three dollars and a half.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

CONDITIONS IN SPAIN.

ACCORDING to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to Washington, who negotiated between our Government and Spain, President McKinley was unpleasantly surprised when Spain accepted his terms, as he hoped to continue the war. This alleged excess of rigor toward a helpless enemy is the cause of much bitter comment in the Spanish press, especially as the defense of the Philippines was merely nominal. The *Nacional*, Madrid, which does not like the attitude of the Spanish commanders after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, says:

"General Jaudenes went too far in accommodating the Americans. He did not even make a pretense of defending Manila. The best guns were rendered useless, so as to make defense impossible, altho the artillery officers protested against these shameful proceedings. It is certain that General Jaudenes had agreed to deliver the city to the Americans."

On the other hand, German and French papers point out that Admiral Dewey, too, made only a pretense of bombarding Manila. The commanding officers on both sides were anxious to prevent unnecessary bloodshed, and on the whole the Spaniards try to forget the war. Yet Spain does not seem willing to decrease her armaments. A thorough, tho somewhat costly, reorganization of the Spanish army is planned, to discourage any nation which might consider an attack upon Spain proper a safe venture. General Polavieja, as Minister of War, expressed himself, according to the *Correspondencia de España*, to the following effect:

Spain, like France, failed to read the signs of the times, and did not put herself in a proper state of defense. The only thing she can do now is to profit by the severe lesson she has received and, like France, introduce universal military service, enrolling her young men in the army without distinction of social rank or influence. Moreover, it is not only the foreign enemy whom we have reason to fear. We have plenty of disaffected elements among us; but with a properly organized army we need not fear. A reduction of the armed force certainly does not seem prudent.

No less anxious is the Minister of Naval Affairs. He demands funds for coast defenses as well as for battle-ships. The idea of regaining from the United States what has been lost during the late war does not influence this demand, which is inspired chiefly by the fear of English aggression. English papers describe Portugal as a British dependency in fact if not in name, and gravely discuss the advisability of annexing a slice of the *Hinterland* of Gibraltar "for purely defensive purposes." The encouragement given in England to the Carlists also arouses suspicion in Spain. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"Carlism is now practically impotent. The attempt to gain over a part of the army by a liberal expenditure of foreign money has failed. The army considers Carlism as its traditional enemy, and it is better organized to-day than it ever was. Moreover, the various elements which may favor Carlism are very much divided. The mass of the people are tired of war, and will not encourage a rising, as the prompt discovery of small plots and the easy way in which the authorities manage to get hold of the weapons of would-be rebels shows."

As a matter of fact the *Correo Español*, the mouthpiece of Don Carlos, warns against the agitation of "small irresponsible papers, circulated clandestinely and edited by men whom the Carlist Party does not recognize." The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, which is generally well informed with regard to Spanish affairs, says:

"Unfortunately the Carlists are egged on by Great Britain, who was not pleased that peace should be concluded so quickly between Spain and the United States, and who was anxious for a pretext to interfere in Spanish affairs. The Carlists are nothing but the marionettes of the London Foreign Office, and the British Government hardly thinks it worth the while to hide the fact. . . . The British admiralty expresses plainly enough its wishes. The bay of Algesiras is wanted to strengthen Britain's position in the Mediterranean Sea, and a large squadron is always on hand to make a descent upon the coast of Spain if an opportunity occurs to 'protect British interests.'"

The Saturday Review, London, says:

"It seems now to be assumed tacitly that Don Carlos has in some way or another abandoned his designs in Spain. The quietness of his zealous partizans has been taken to lend color to the assumption, whereas in reality it is an excellent argument for the contrary theory. . . . The authorities do not understand the present calm and are seeking to terminate it artificially, but the discipline of the Carlists and their confidence in the statesmanship of their chief have stultified this subtlety. We are not depending upon theory, but are fortified by particular information, when we assert this lull to be premonitory of storm. Unless some unforeseen mishap should occur, it will not be long before Don Carlos himself corrects the general delusion by submitting his fortunes to a final issue."

Some color is given to the theory of British interference by the news that the *Correo Español* has lately changed hands, the new proprietor being a British subject. On the whole, the Spanish newspapers are more free from party strife than they have been for years. The *Liberal* and the *Imparcial*, the principal opposition papers, hardly attack the Government on any question. Moreover, Spanish business men are waking up. Deprived of the artificial prosperity which protectionism gave them while Spain still owned colonies, they are turning their attention to South American markets, according to the *Union Ibero-Americana*, with good results. — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DIRECT CABLE BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

ABOUT fifty-five years ago a Prussian artillery officer named Siemens invented the isolation of telegraph wires by gutta-percha coverings. He conducted personally the laying of most submarine cables until 1866, and the electrical firm of Siemens & Halske is still one of the most important in the world. But German trade was not sufficiently developed in his day to warrant the risk of German capital in the laying of transatlantic cables. To-day, however, the Germans are waking up to the importance of a direct telegraphic connection with the United States, conscious that Great Britain has made excellent political capital by holding most of the important lines of the world. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"Four fifths of all submarine cables are owned by English or Anglo-American companies. Of the nineteen transatlantic cables only two of those operating in the North are owned by a French company, and one in the South. The only other competitor of the British is the Great Northern Telegraph Company, which is altogether under Danish and Russian influence. Germany now will enter into competition seriously, and the cable which is to connect Emden with the United States will be the only one that goes direct to New York. Great Britain will have to get used to German competition in this as in many other industrial undertakings."

The paper is, moreover, confident that the United States and Germany will come to an agreement regarding the laying of cables which connect them with their possessions in the Pacific Ocean, as the Americans must feel quite as badly as the Germans that the British use their ownership of the telegraph lines for political purposes. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"The exchange of telegrams between Kaiser Wilhelm and President McKinley marks the beginning of a new epoch in the relations between the United States and Germany. It is, of

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course, very flattering to Germany that the American jingo should show such rank animosity, for it proves that the Americans recognize that Germany is the power most to be feared and respected. But the Germans are too prudent to permit such outbursts of jingoism to disturb them, for they know that a really important cause for a conflict between the two powers is not likely to occur. Germany is the America of the Old World, and tho the Americans have a right to be proud of the fact that Germany has followed their lead in many things, they should not forget that Germany's good will may prove extremely valuable to them now that they have entered upon a career of colonial conquest. Strong nations, like strong individuals, need not continually speak of each other's friendship, and if they do it occasionally only they will be believed all the more."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S CRITICS.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S name is a good deal in the mouths of people just now, over in Europe as well as on this continent, and his opinions are often strongly combated, tho it is generally admitted that he, as a successful man, must know what he is talking about. Thus the Montreal *Witness* denies that Mr. Carnegie's success, outside of his own undoubted energy and ability, is, as he claims, due to the greater skill of the workmen employed here and the depletion of material in the older countries. It says:

"Mr. Carnegie has not gone to the root of the matter. He has been less than just to his fellow citizens, who have been so liberal in bolstering up the industry of Mr. Carnegie and other iron masters by taxing themselves to the tune of over 45 per cent. *ad valorem* on all iron or steel imported into the United States from England or other countries. It would be indeed quite in order for Mr. Carnegie to 'explain his explanation,' and show why the American iron-master, backed by workmen 'more skilful than any other,' and in view of the 'minerals being rapidly worked out in the old land,' still requires the advantage of a preposterous tariff to enable him to compete with British manufacturers."

The St. James's Gazette, London, doubts very much that Mr. Carnegie will be able to carry out his plan of living for philanthropy only. It says:

"If all we hear of the amalgamations of various industries, copper, steel, thread, and so forth, be correct, we certainly seem to be reaching rather too rapidly that end imagined by the prophets when the capitalist shall own the earth and guide its destinies as he wishes. This picture of a millionaire's repose is not unlikely to be correct, tho its elements appear conflicting. Tho riches come with astonishing rapidity and ease, and tho they may be spent with even greater satisfaction to the community at large, yet the habits which went to the making of the original fortune are not so easily shaken off, and, with every intention to retire, Mr. Carnegie is very probably doing so in his own way, by initiating a still larger combine than any he has yet attempted. There is no rest for the rich."

The London *Daily Chronicle* thinks Carnegie means to cheat the devil by turning pious at the end of his days, and fears no amount of philanthropy can make good the harm he has done. We quote as follows:

"Mr. Carnegie, in spite of his confidences concerning the right way of spending big fortunes, has never told us very much about the ethics of making them. The point is an interesting one, and not unimportant even from the philanthropic point of view. In the case of the Pittsburg iron king the inquiry is particularly relevant. Mr. Carnegie's gospel of wealth was lighted up a few years ago by one lurid phase, when the world was called on to take notice that under no circumstances were Mr. Carnegie's workmen to be permitted either to live or die rich. We all remember how the Homestead works were shut down for months because the men refused to have their wages lowered, how the barbed-wire fences charged with electricity were set up, how the place was fortified and the Pinkertons were sent for, and how finally, after a state of war and siege the Steel-Workers' Union was smashed to atoms and the millionaire's works were filled with Poles and Hungarians. Curiously enough, it was from the Homestead Works, with their non-unionist labor and excessive hours, that Colonel Dyer brought back the notion of the new model which played a part in the lock-out in our own engineering trade. Of course, these incidents formed only a small part in the victorious record of the Carnegie firm, but they are enough to arouse a pretty strong suspicion that this gospel of wealth has for its corollary another gospel of poverty and subjection, and a third gospel of democracy which, whatever else it may be, is certainly not triumphant."

The German papers suggest that the English are a little imprudent. It is only because they welcomed the American millionaire without inquiring too closely how his fortune was amassed that they made the United Kingdom a more pleasant place of abode than the United States for these nabobs. On the whole, German comment is well represented by the *Nation*, Berlin, whose editor, Theodor Barth, writes as follows:

"American plutocracy is as yet too young to dissipate gracefully. So far the task of wasting a fortune is left to the women, who kill themselves in doing it. Bourget has described their hysterical luxury in his 'Outre-Mer,' tho his picture is somewhat too flattering. The idea that a somewhat damaged European escutcheon can be made to confer social advantages if covered with American gold is only a phase of this insipid luxury, which seriously demoralizes the best traditions of the distinguished simplicity of a Washington or a Franklin.

"The men know better, and Carnegie is not the only wealthy American who believes that the mere gathering of a fortune and coarse luxury in spending it are ethical mistakes. Their liberality to public institutions, chiefly educational, shows this. But the problem what to do with one's money is more difficult to solve than it seems. Every advantage conferred upon a nation gratuitously bears the curse of barrenness. Gifts can not make a people happy any more than can laws, however wise, unless individual energy is awakened thereby. Even liberality is an art which must be learned. Should Carnegie be as successful in his philanthropy as in his industrial undertakings, he will have many followers, for the tendency to return at least in part to society the wealth acquired among it is stronger in America than elsewhere."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Those Anti-Imperialistic Pamphlets.—The action of the vice-president of the Boston Anti-Imperialistic League, who sent pamphlets to American soldiers in the Philippines which might make them dissatisfied with their task, is generally censured in Europe; but the attitude of Postmaster-General Smith also creates some surprise. In most countries where the press is free the Postmaster-General could not have taken such proceedings. In Germany it is the soldier who must refuse to take notice of incendiary books, papers, or pamphlets. One may send as many Socialist or anarchist prints to a Prussian soldier as one chooses. It is he who will be punished for receiving them if he has been forbidden to do so. In England the suppression of the pamphlets is considered extremely ill-advised. *The St James's Gazette*, London, says:

"It will have much the same effect that episcopal counterblasts have in this country upon the takings of the dramas against which they fulminate. More people will hasten to see the incriminated thing, and form their own opinions. . . . It is unfortunate, no doubt, that the American, even when he is serving his country on the battle-field, can not escape the politician's wiles. As a fact we imagine he will pay as little attention to them as would Tommy Atkins under similar circumstances; and we all remember what Mulvaney thought—and did—in such a case. But the effect upon public opinion at home will be little short of disastrous to any prospects Mr. McKinley may have cherished of a second term."

The Toronto *Globe* says:

"The United States military operators will not allow news of

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their work in the Philippines to reach the people at home, and the home authorities will not allow the publications of the anti-imperialists to reach the Philippines. The two parts of the nation are like an Ontario grocery and liquor store—no internal communication allowed."

THE FILIPINOS FROM AN ETHNICAL POINT OF VIEW.

IT is continually claimed in the European papers that the Filipinos had established a government and maintained order before we began our attempt to subjugate them; and this is regarded as proof that our educational occupation is not needed. Moreover, our prisoners, it is thought, are treated as well by them as circumstances permit, and of the Spanish prisoners only the monks complain. The *Vossische Zeitung* points out that the civilized Tagales and Visayans are quite as able to cope with the wild hill tribes as the Americans were during their rebellion against Great Britain with the then very numerous Indians. As for the argument that the Tagales would not admit to equal rights some semibarbarous races, that is met by the remark that we also kept negro slaves despite our Constitution. We summarize an article by Professor Blumentritt in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin:

Whether the Philippine Malays have Japanese blood in their veins is a question not yet settled. Certain it is that they show some of the best Japanese traits. Intellectually, they stand equal; morally, rather higher. Their education is superior to that of the Spaniards, illiteracy is much less common among them. Even Spanish authorities admit this. Of the Filipinos who study abroad, most are Malays and Mestizos, not Creoles. They would have been still more numerous had not the Spaniards prevented the education of the natives as much as possible. Fear of persecution has kept many fathers from sending their sons abroad. The legal and medical professions are overfilled, art and science are well represented. I do not mention as artists the wonderfully skilled gold and silversmiths of Luzon, but such men as the painter F. R. Hidalgo, at present in Paris, and Juan Luna, brother of the general. Trade and industry are in the hands of Malays and foreigners. The Spaniards were only masters; they ruled, but did not work. The Spaniards continually insulted the natives by depreciating their intellectual capacity as well as their morals, and the Malays were powerless, as the censorship did not permit them to defend themselves.

The whites talk of the "stupid way" the natives have of staring at them. Luna describes how the people stare at *him*, the yellow man, abroad, how the street urchins throw stones at him and put their tongues in their cheek. But the educated Filipino has better manners than the educated white person. How frequently ladies in so-called "good" society ridicule the stranger from the East!

As for the intellectual capacity of the white man, such eminent Filipinos as Marcello H. del Pina and Mariano Ponce can not discover any superiority over the Malays of their race. Nor did Dr. Rizal. Once, while he was visiting me, we went to gather wild flowers. Of many I did not know the names, either botanical or popular. Rizal smiled. "You are a city man," he said, "we will ask a countryman." Just then a farmer passed and we showed him the flowers. He had to confess that he knew them by sight, but never bothered about their names. "Well, well," said Rizal, "if a European had met with such an incident in our country, he would immediately have written in his diary that the Tagale farmers are very stupid, inferior people. Yet they have the assurance to demand reforms and autonomy!"

The Spanish Creoles in the Philippines do not regard their Malay brothers as inferiors. Only the Spanish officials and monks did that. But the reader will understand that the Filipinos will resist American rule to the last gasp, for the American, who regards even the Creole as a kind of "nigger," behaves in a manner toward educated Malays which is highly degrading.

Many people throughout the civilized world regard the skill and bravery with which the Filipinos defend themselves against the new invaders of their country as the best proof of their right to manage their own affairs. Prof. Goldwin Smith expresses something of the sort in *The Weekly Sun*, Toronto. He compares the Tagales with the ancient Germans, and says:

"The Filipinos are slaughtered as barbarians, whose lands and homes, by the new principles of international law, are part of 'the white man's burden' and open to seizure at his pleasure. They might perhaps retort that regard for human life, as well as the electric telegraph, is an element of civilization, and that a nation in which homicide the most atrocious goes on, not only unpunished but unrebuked, is hardly in a position to cast stones. A wild stock the people of the Philippines certainly are. But it is from the wild stocks that the great nations have grown. Some time ago a magnificent service of plate was disinterred on an ancient battle-field in Germany. It was the camp service of Varro, a Roman general, and the representative of conquering civilization in his day, who had invaded Germany, then more barbarous than the Philippines are now, and had he not been met and overcome by the 'barbarian' Arminius, might have extirpated the wild stock from which has sprung the German nation. By the valor and constancy with which the Filipinos have defended their homes against the overpowering forces of iniquity they have at all events shown that they have in them the making of a strong and gallant people. Culture would come in time, aided by peaceful trade and intercourse with the more civilized nations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOLLAND'S INTEREST IN THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

THE Dutch people have not only produced the "Father of International Law," they were also the first who fought for the freedom of the seas and freedom to trade. Hence they are anxious that the conference at The Hague should produce some practical results, even if the contemplated disarmament of the nations proves to be impossible. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"That our country should be the scene of this conference is highly gratifying, for altho the Spaniards Suares and Ayola and the Italians Victoria and Gontilis had prepared the way, it was not until Hugo de Groot had published his masterly book in Paris that international law became a reality. 'The Law of War and Peace' was translated into many languages, and most law schools adopted it as the basis of the right of nations. Princes and statesmen consulted the book, and just as Alexander the Great always had a copy of Homer's 'Iliad,' so the great Gustavus Adolphus always had with him a copy of De Groot's work, to remind himself that even the most successful general must respect some laws.

"Had De Groot nevertheless attempted to condemn war altogether, he would have failed to impress the people of the seventeenth century, just as Erasmus failed. His strength lies in his moderation and in the fact that he quotes copiously from the best authorities to fortify his views. To him, and through him to the people of Holland, the world owes its present views of maritime warfare. It was his influence which led the Dutch Republic to oppose the arrogance of the English and Portuguese, the former of whom declared that the sea around the British Isles was open to navigation for British ships only, while the latter claimed that only Portuguese vessels had a right to navigate the seas of India. The Dutch asserted that the sea was open to all. De Groot also laid the foundation for modern maritime neutrality laws.

"The states-general later concluded treaties in which the rule 'Free ship, free goods; non-free ships, non-free goods' was embodied, which means that all goods carried in neutral bottoms should be free, all goods carried in the ships of the enemy, liable to attachment. But not until after the Crimean War was the principle adopted that neutral goods carried in belligerent ships should also be free. If now the principle is adopted that personal property is as free from confiscation at sea as on land, The Hague conference will be gratefully remembered by future generations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Gag for Canadian Newspapers.—Not every country rejoices in the possession of a press fearless enough to make use of its legal freedom to criticize, even if a few dollars are lost

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in doing so. At any rate, the Toronto *Telegram* suggests something of the sort in the following:

"It is unfortunate that so many Canadian newspapers are restrained from commenting on the struggles of the cruelly underpaid laborers on the Grand Trunk system by the following restriction imposed on the freedom of every journal which sells advertising space to the Grand Trunk Railway system:

"'This contract is made in consideration that the newspaper accepting the same will not unfairly or unjustly criticize the Grand Trunk Railway system when dealing with matters in which the railway is concerned; otherwise this contract is subject to cancellation at any time.'

"There is a growing suspicion that the red-ink amendment to the Grand Trunk's ancient form of advertising contract was inserted in anticipation of trouble with freight-handlers, who struck for something better than $1.15 per day, and the trackmen, who have at last demanded release from slavery at the rate of from 80 cents to $1.15 per day.

"Any newspaper which publishes a Grand Trunk advertisement is not at liberty to comment on the Yankee tyranny which has provoked the strike. . . . Any suggestion that the strikers had a just grievance would be regarded as 'unfairly and unjustly criticizing' the Grand Trunk management, and hence the solemn silence of the eminent public journals on the Grand Trunk payroll."

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

RECENT international events have so much engrossed public attention that many people have almost forgotten the existence of the plague. Yet it is undoubtedly spreading in India. That it has not yet appeared in other countries is certainly due to the careful work of the British authorities, whose efforts are, however, neutralized to a large extent by the stupidity of the natives in India. We summarize the following from an article in the London *Lancet:*

Between January 5 and February 30, 360 deaths from the plague were recorded in Calcutta. Doubtless the number was much greater, for the natives hide all cases as long as possible. The disease is not as virulent as in Bombay, where it often acts fatally within a few hours; but the natives refuse European aid, and no case of recovery is known. The English medical men regard with envy the effective, if somewhat brutal, manner in which the Americans cleaned Havana. In Calcutta this is impossible, as there is no room in the native quarters. Everywhere there are little puddles of water, amidst the most filthy surroundings, and this water is used by the natives. It is worse than the water of the river. The city has a good supply of well filtered water, but the natives will not use it. Persons about to leave Calcutta for the interior are examined as to the state of their health, but it is impossible to carry out the regulations strictly, and many towns have been infected.

In Bombay the plague is worse than ever. There are about 250 deaths a day from the plague, sometimes 2,200 a week. The people who regard Bombay as a doomed city may not be far from wrong. Past experience shows that the epidemic recedes for a few weeks during the hottest season, but only to reappear when cooler weather sets in. In the interior of the peninsula the mortality from plague is also very high in many places.

The Russians in Persia.—The news that Russia contemplates the acquisition of a port in the Gulf of Persia is taken as evidence that the supposed Anglo-Russian agreement for the partitioning of Asia does not exist outside the columns of some newspapers. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* relates that Persia has leased the port of Bender Abbas to Russia. The Persian ambassador in Berlin denies this, but admits that a railroad is being built from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf. He said to a *Lokal-Anzeiger* representative:

"The idea is now new; as long ago as 1872 an Englishman obtained a concession for it. He could not fulfil its stipulations, and it was then granted to the Russian General Falkenbagen. The Russian officer failed to find the necessary capital. But now a syndicate of Russian contractors have taken over the concession, and an expedition is busy with the preliminary work."

The British papers do not believe that Russia will be content with a railroad only. "But she will not throw a spark into the powder cask at this moment," says *The Daily News*, London. A British gunboat has gone to Bender Abbas, but the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* doubts that England will dare to annex a port herself. "Persia has not only the backing of Turkey and Russia, but of all the European powers, who are interested in the trade of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Persia," says the paper. The *Vossische Zeitung* claims to have reliable news to the effect that Russia, not only Russian individuals, has obtained mining rights, railroad concessions, and port concessions. England has for years tried to obtain a footing in Persia, but has always failed.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "FIGARO'S" CRUSADE AGAINST DRINK.

THAT well-known and very popular, tho somewhat sensational, paper, the *Figaro*, of Paris, has inaugurated a crusade against the drink evil, and it is interesting to note how its line of argument and appeal to the French public tallies with that urged in years past upon the American and English peoples. We summarize one of its recent editorials:

It is the medical profession which, in France, begin to worry the lovers of alcohol. Let it be understood that there is absolutely no objection to the *temperate* use of wine, cider, or beer. But the use of absinthe is certainly harmful. Habitual absinthe drinkers are subject to hallucinations, delirium, and ultimately to epileptic fits. All this is accompanied by a high degree of intellectual incapacity. Beginners of the habit may easily convince themselves of the danger which threatens them by giving a little absinthe to a dog. It will show all the symptoms of poisoning, and if the dose was too large, or is repeated too soon, it will die.

In epidemics the excessive use of alcohol is almost identical with a death-warrant. Of one hundred hard drinkers attacked by the cholera ninety-one die, of moderate drinkers only nineteen. A wounded man who has poisoned his blood with alcohol is always in greater danger than an abstainer. According to English statistics the abstainers live on an average fourteen years longer than drinkers. Fourteen years is worth while thinking about.

The worst is that the drunkard punishes his children for his own crimes. Insanity, idiocy, moral depravity, hysteria, epilepsy are only too frequently the lot of the offspring of a drunken father. It may be argued that the medical men can exaggerate by choosing extreme cases, but that these cases exist is in itself worth thinking about. But the doctors do not, as a rule, discriminate against the dram drinker. A Swiss physician closely watched twenty families. Ten were moderate drinkers or abstainers, ten were used to excess for some generations. The former had altogether sixty-one children. Five of these died young, two were malformed, two were slow of development, two suffered from St. Vitus's dance. In the families of the heavy drinkers were seventy-five children. Twelve died young, and only nine were healthy. The rest were idiots, misshapen, deaf and dumb, or epileptic. Of eighty-three epileptic children at the Salpétrière, sixty had drunken parents.

Eggs subjected to alcoholic vapors give misshapen, sickly chickens. Dogs treated to doses of alcohol have epileptic young or fail to produce live young at all. No wonder that terror seizes the heart of nations. Unless there is a change for the better, the majority of people in future generations will be unfit to live. Nor has all been told. We have statistics of those who die or are locked up as the result of alcoholism; but the many who go about free, who manage to do some kind of work, to marry and to beget children are not counted. They give the nation its death wound, from which it can not well recover.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

—"May Eagan feed you!" is the latest humorous version for "May you be d—d!" in Berlin.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

"Inquiry has been made at this consulate by a wholesale agent, handling largely bolts and nuts and like articles," writes Consul Fleming at Edinburgh, "for the name and address of a company or firm in the United States manufacturing bolts (round and square, countersunk heads) and cold-cut nuts." He wishes to obtain this particular combination for the Scottish market.

"This business man informs me that the American manufacturers are now pushing the Germans very hard for the trade in bolts and nuts in the United Kingdom. The importation of these articles from the United States began about eighteen months ago. For many years, the German manufacturers had little or no foreign competition in these islands for machine-made bolts and nuts; and the British manufacturers could only hold the market for the common square-head bolts. In 1897, bolts and nuts began to come from the United States, and the trade has been growing. Of late, it has been increasing rapidly. In this dealer's opinion, should there be no reduction of prices by the German and no increase of prices by the American manufacturers, the latter will soon get the bulk of the trade. The process of gaining the market would be easier, he says, if some of the American bolt and nut manufacturers did not persist in sending the goods in packages of 100 and of 50, altho they know that it is the custom in the retail trade here to buy bolts and nuts by the gross and half gross."

Vice-Consul-General Terres writes from Port au Prince, March 6, 1899, that according to a decree published on February 25, a surtax of 25 per cent. is established on all importations from and after March 14, 1899, the proceeds to be applied to the gradual withdrawal of the paper money now in circulation in the republic.

"I submit the following information, which I believe will be of interest to our manufacturers," writes Consul Nelson from Bergen, Norway. "I hope that at least some of the contracts will be secured by them, and I am willing to do anything in my power to aid them in supplying the prospective demand for rails, locomotives, cars, railroads tools, etc. It may be well to add that, as our merchants will have to compete with English and German manufacturers, it would be advisable to allow the same credits (from 60 to 90 days) as these houses give. The board of public works has proposed an extension of the Norwegian railroad system, and the basis of construction is a public loan of about 48,000,000 kroner ($12,864,000) —12,000,000 kroner ($3,216,000) a year for the next four fiscal years. This plan, however, has the proviso that if the stations on the Ofot and the Christiania East lines are not included in this work, the loan will only be 8,000,000 kroner ($2,144,000) a year for the next four fiscal years. Some of the government officials desire to reduce the estimates to 5,000,000 kroner ($1,340,000) a year, on account of financial considerations. According to the foregoing plan, the different lines will be opened for traffic as follows:

Line.	Year.	Line.	Year.
Sandaker-Rökenviken.	1900	Hell-Sunde.....	1904
The north lines.	1902	Bergen's line.....	1907
The Ofot lines.....	1902	Arendal-Amli.	1907
Ekersund-Flekkefjord.	1903	Part of this line. ...	1903
Bergen-Gulsvik (the northern part of Kröderen).....	1904	Extension of Solör line to Elverum...	1907

In addition to the above, the following plans for construction have been submitted for investigation and consideration by the department: Trunk lines to Christiansand, Kongsburg (or Skollenberg), Honefas, Gjövik, Sell, Stören, Drontheim, Grong, and Mosjöen; side lines connecting these with the Romsdal and Sundal fjords and Namsos; and lastly, extension of the Bergen lines to Hardanger and Sognefjord. It is easy to see that a large amount of the railroad supplies will shortly be needed here (to say nothing of the bridges which the nature of the country renders necessary), and it would pay our manufacturers to endeavor to obtain some of the contracts."

It is not thought possible to introduce any improved telegraph system in Madagascar, owing to climatic conditions. The present system is out of order about one third of the time; so much so, that a bulletin as to its condition is published in the tri-weekly editions of the *Journal Officiel* of the island. There is a telephone, used principally by the government offices. It is the Ader system. Business does not demand its general adoption by the commercial houses. I do not think conditions propitious for the successful establishment of telephone exchanges.

Any circulars relating to the introduction of enterprises into Madagascar should be in French, to receive attention. Commercial and speculative transactions are conducted almost entirely in this language.

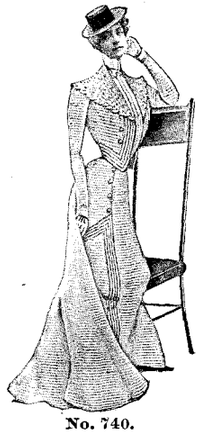
Consul-General Lincoln, of Antwerp, on April 12, 1899, says:

"I would invite the attention of our merchants to an item in the 'digest of the Invoice Book' for the last quarter, submitted in my report of like date. The item referred to is that of rice, of which a quantity amounting in value to over $86,000 was shipped from here during the last two months to Cuban ports. This is rice imported from the East, cleaned, dressed, and prepared for the market here, and the business with Cuban buyers has been done principally by Hamburg houses."

Under date of March 21, 1899, Consul Jackson, of La Rochelle, sends the following: "If American wheels are sold at prices approximating those for which they sell in the United States, they would be purchased in this part of France in large numbers. It seems to me a serious mistake on the part of our cycle makers to give the sole agency of their wares for all of France to any one house. The result of this is that the prices are maintained

Reduced Prices

WE have recently purchased several hundred pieces of fine suitings and skirtings at much below their actual value. This enables us to inaugurate the biggest Reduced Price Sale that we have ever announced. You now have an opportunity of securing a fashionable garment at a **reduction of one-third from former prices.**



No. 740.

No. 740.—This is a new Eton suit, especially designed for Summer wear. The revers of the jacket are trimmed with handsome embroidery, and both jacket and skirt are trimmed with fine braid and pearl buttons. We make this suit of thoroughly shrunk piqué, duck, denim, or crash. It is delightfully cool for Summer wear. The stores charge $12 for a garment of this kind. Our price has been $7.75.

Reduced Price for this Sale **$5.17**

We are also closing out a few sample garments which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom:

Suits, $5 to $10; have been $10 to $20.

Skirts, $3 to $8; have been $6 to $16.

We tell you about hundreds of other reduced price garments in our Summer Catalogue and Bargain List, which will be sent, *free*, together with a full line of samples of materials to any lady who wishes them. Any garment that is not entirely satisfactory may be returned and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Write to-day for Catalogue, Samples, and Bargain List; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d St., New York.

VIOLIN TONE

Is of the utmost importance to violinists—amateur or professional. The **correct** quality of tone may be obtained in its highest perfection in our establishment. Our collection of violins is unequaled by any other stock in the world for tone quality and for preservation of individual specimens.

Among the violins now for sale by us most beautiful in tone quality are the following:

Antonius Stradivarius 1714 — large pattern, beautiful red varnish, marvelous preservation - - - **$6000**
Nicolaus Amati, Cremona - **$2500**
Lorentius Gaudagnini - **$2000**
Very perfect specimen with tremendous tone.
Joannes Baptiste Guadagnini, very perfect, broad rich tone - - - **$1800**
Francisco Ruggerius, Cremona 1700—large grand pattern (quite different from the ordinary type) very brilliant tone **$1500**
Dominicus Montagnana - - **$1000**
Francisco Stradivari - - **$1000**
Alessandro Gagliano - - **$900**
Jos. Gaudagnini - - **$550**
Francisco Ruggeri - - **$500**
and perfect examples of **Gagliano, Balestrieri, Zanoli, Eberle, Carcassi, Castagneri and others** at from - - **$150 to $500**
Also a number of genuine old Violins suitable for students at from $30 to $100.
Bows by Tourte, Vuillaume, Bausch, Henry, Dodd, etc., at from $20 to $150.

Authenticity of Every Violin Guaranteed.

Lyon & Healy,
Wabash Ave., and Adams St.,
CHICAGO.

LIQUID ENAMEL.

Does the paint ever scale from the woodwork, chairs, the metal, leather, or earthenware in your house? With a can of liquid enamel you can remedy the trouble at once. Perfect for decoration, for renovating bathtubs, refrigerators, or food-boxes. Immensely superior to any other enamel. Write for special introductory prices. .. ..

JOHN MAIR & SON,
136 S. Delaware Ave. PHILADELPHIA.

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at a very high figure. Machines which have always been known in America as 'low priced' sell for about the same price as the most expensive at home. For figures recently shown me, one can buy certain wheels in New York at retail, pay the duty and transport, and then have them cheaper than the local dealer can purchase them from the agent at Paris. Consequently there is practically no competition in the market between American and French cheap wheels, and fewer American wheels are sold. The condition which obtain here as to advertising, travel by railway, exhibition of goods, etc., are so different from those in the United States that it is an immense undertaking, if we demand high prices, to successfully introduce one particular 'marque' to 39,000,000 people."

Under date of April 10, 1899, Minister Newel sends from The Hague copy of a royal order appearing in the *Official Gazette* of the 8th inst., according to which persons holding the diploma of doctor of dental medicine issued by the dental department of the faculty of dental medicine of Harvard University at Boston, the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, the college of dentistry of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, or the dental department of the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, shall be admitted to the examinations for dentistry in the Netherlands.

PERSONALS.

AFTER the launching of the *Dahlgren* at Bath, Me., on May 29, Mr. and Mrs. John V. Dahlgren, of New York, gave a reception and banquet to the members of the Kennebec Naval Veterans' Association, the Bath Iron Works officials, and others. Judge Charles Cowley, of Lowell, Mass., who had served as judge advocate on Admiral Dahlgren's staff during the blockade of the Southern ports, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the admiral.

"The incident of Perry's shifting his flag from one ship to another in the battle of Lake Erie has often been quoted as a cool piece of daring, and so it was," said Mr. Cowley. "But it was a thing that Admiral Dahlgren did repeatedly and thought nothing of it. The man for whom we have named this war-ship was one of the most intrepid men who ever lived. I was with him when the *Harvest Moon* was blown up. She was a Maine-built vessel, designed for duty in shoal water. When she struck the torpedo an enormous hole was blown through her bottom, and she sank in about two minutes after the contact. Never shall I forget the perfect coolness of the admiral upon that occasion. I was standing aft on deck, and immediately after the explosion I heard Lieut. G. H. Rexford excitedly exclaim: 'Admiral, we have struck a torpedo.' 'I think it very likely, Mr. Rexford,' said the admiral coolly. We got out of the situation with our lives, but that we did was due to the perfect discipline that the admiral enforced and to his marvelous ability to keep his head under the most trying experience."

The speaker referred to the fact that Admiral Dahlgren was not only a sailor, but a man of science as well. "Some of his inventions," said Mr. Cowley, "have been superseded by the modern disappearing guns, but many of his creations in the department of naval science still remain of practical utility. During the civil war many heavy guns burst, killing and maiming hundreds, but I think that there has never been recorded the single bursting of a Dahlgren gun. The *Monitor* that fought the *Merrimac* was armed with Dahlgren guns, and had the executive officer of the ship earlier in the fight made up his mind to double-charge his guns, the rebel boat would never have withdrawn. She would have been sunk then and there. Lamar, the chronicler of the South, was generous enough to say that it was the Dahlgren guns that put down the rebellion."

MARK TWAIN'S lawyers have bought for him the old frame house in which he was born at Florida, Mo. It is said that the new owner will renovate the place and restore it to the condition it was in during his boyhood.

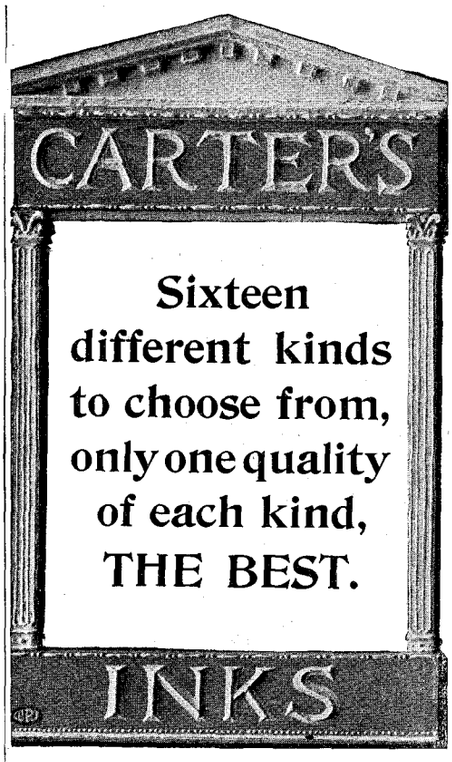
WHEN the Princess of Wales was in Rome last month she passed *incognita* as "Mrs. Smith." Under this excellent disguise she and her daughters dined at a restaurant, taking their turn at being served and having a good time generally.

IN ACCORDANCE with the request of Admiral Dewey, Secretary Long has presented to A. W. Robbins, master of the British ship *Buccleuch*, a fine chronometer in recognition of his services to the Asiatic squadron immediately after the battle of May 1, in communicating with the Spanish governor-general at Manila for Admiral Dewey. Captain Robbins placed himself at the disposition of Admiral Dewey to convey messages to the Spaniards at Manila. The admiral sent a request to the Spanish governor-general to be allowed to use the cable connecting Manila and Hongkong, threatening if the request was not complied with to cut the line. The Spaniards refused and the cable was cut.

THE most-talked-of verses Oliver Herford ever wrote were submitted to the editor of *Life*, and they were returned, not once but twice. They started on their third journey to *Life*, accompanied by a note to the editor. "My dear Mr. Mitchell," it began, "during your recent absence from your office, your office-boy has been returning masterpieces, one of which I enclose. Please remit at your earliest convenience." And the editor did remit.

THEOBALD CHARTRAN has gone to Washington at the request of President McKinley, who is to sit for him for a large picture upon which he is now at work. It will represent the signing of the protocol, and all the persons who took part in that interesting event will be depicted in life-size. Besides President McKinley, there will be ex-Secretary William R. Day, Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, M. Thiébaut, first secretary of the French Embassy, and Messrs. Moore, Cridler, and Adee. M. Chartran will finish the picture when he returns to Paris, and it will be exhibited in New York next autumn.

LIEUT. JAMES E. GILLMORE, U. S. N., who was captured by the Filipinos and is now being held by them, is a native of Philadelphia, and one of the most popular men in the navy. He is forty-five years old, and is the son of the late James Gillmore, of the firm of Yard, Gillmore & Co., wholesale silk merchants of Philadelphia. The lieutenant went to Manila at his own urgent request. As an officer of the navy he has a bril-



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liant record. He has been in the service ever since 1871, and has filled numerous posts afloat and ashore. During the Spanish war he was executive officer for Captain Sigsbee on the *St. Paul* and was later placed in command of the torpedo-boat *Peter*. He has been on duty before in the Asiatic station, and was once with the Bering Sea patrol. In 1891 Lieutenant Gillmore was assistant to Admiral Dewey, who was then chief of the bureau of equipment.

THE strength of the fad for autographs was strikingly shown a few weeks ago, when scores of clerks and customers besieged James Whitcomb Riley while he was modestly making some book purchases in a large Philadelphia department-store. As soon as the "Hoosier poet" was sighted near the latest-book counter, the news quickly went the rounds of the clerks, and within a half-hour Mr. Riley had obligingly signed his name to one hundred cards. Customers who were at the book-stalls at the time, or were attracted thither, also took advantage of the opportunity and secured the signature of the poet. To one of the clerks Mr. Riley said that on the average he receives two hundred letters a day asking for his autograph, and many more personal requests while on his tour.

MAJOR MARCHAND, the explorer, has received from the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences the Audiffred prize of fifteen thousand francs, "for the greatest act of devotion of any kind."

ROBERT GILLESPIE REID, who has been called the "Czar of Newfoundland," is building at his own expense a railway across the island, and opening up the resources of the country in a way that will make Newfoundland one of the most prosperous communities. Mr. Reid is a Scot, and started life as a working stone-mason. He came to America as a young man, and to day is the biggest landowner in the world, for the Newfoundland Government has given him two and a half million acres on condition that he makes the railway and operates it for ten years.

CAPT. RICHARD P. LEARY, of the United States navy, governor of the newly acquired island of Guam, is the same officer who was presented by the State of Maryland with a costly chronometer, in 1893, for heroic and gallant services in protecting and vindicating American rights at Samoa during the revolution in 1888. He then commanded the *Adams*, and with threats of sinking a German war-ship if its commander bombarded a town where there were unprotected American interests, forced the commander to desist. Captain Leary was under orders at the time to come home, but took the responsibility of disobeying them, and continued to hover about the German warship till its commander decided that he was needed elsewhere.

"SHERMAN on Franco-Prussian Battle-fields," in the June *Century*, consists of extracts from the American general's diary in 1872, and is not calculated to increase the reader's appreciation of French strategy and tactics in the war of 1870.

"After I had seen this part of the field, I went through Sedan again and out by the Donchery road to the Château Bellevue and the 'Weaver's house,' made famous by the events attending Napoleon's surrender. . . . The real battle was on the north side. There the French position was surely excellent. In a few hours MacMahon's men could have thrown up the simplest cover at the apex near Illy, with a parapet running back of Floing on his left and Bazeilles on his right. Such a line can not exceed five thousand yards, for which twenty-five thousand men are sufficient, and he had eighty-five thousand. The presence of Napoleon was, of course, a cause of weakness; the wounding of MacMahon was a misfortune, but from all accounts the French army was decidedly demoralized. Here, as at Metz, the Prussians must have acted with great rapidity and boldness, almost with a contempt for the French. Thus, crossing the Meuse at Donchery, and marching right around the French in full view till their head of column reached the road east of Bazeilles at Donzy, then forming line and closing down till the French were fairly invested. But the boldest act seems to have been the German attack on the bluff and plateau back of Floing. My map shows Douay's corps there occupying a line of not more than two miles, and it did look to me that ten thousand men ought to have held that line against the world. It was here the cavalry charge was made which was so fatal to the French. The Prussians once established on the plateau above Floing and on the hill in front of Frésnois, the situation of the French was simply deplorable. Still, the consequences of the loss of that army at that time were so serious that I can not but think that another desperate effort should have been made to drive the Prussians back from Floing. As it was, Napoleon took the initiative of surrender for himself and the army of which he was nominally the commander. This surrender surely was fatal to the French through the whole war."

GEN. ALEXEI NICOLAIEVITCH KUROPATKIN, who has engineered the usurpation of Finland, is probably the most faithful and the most powerful servant of the Czar. Years ago, when he was a young man, he was sent to Turkestan with the Russian advance, and for a long time he was en-

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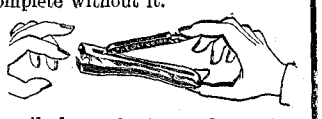

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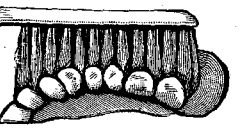

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gaged in fighting and winning promotion for himself. After having served his apprenticeship in the East, he returned to Europe, resumed his studies in 1874, and while in Paris won the Legion of Honor, being the first Russian officer to do so. Next year he went to Kokand and fought around the Pamirs, in the country of Kubla Khan. He rode twenty-five hundred miles on horseback, came back, wrote a book, and won the gold medal of the Geographical Society. In the Turkish war he distinguished himself and came out of it a colonel. Slowly he rose in the service of the Czar, and last year he was appointed minister of war of Russia.

WHEN Thomas B. Reed begins the practise of law in New York, says the *Argonaut*, Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, will be the last one left in Congress of a famous group of Republican statesmen who sat closely together during several sessions, entertaining themselves and their neighbors by the brilliancy of their wit, while keeping a tight rein on the business of the House. The other members of the group were William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey; Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio; and Thomas M. Bayne, of Pennsylvania. When the Democrats were to be stirred up, the Republicans usually depended upon some member of this group to do the stirring, but it was during a recess in the proceedings that their bright humor was most enjoyed. Then the members crowded around their seats, all eager listeners to the witty attacks and sharp retorts. Phelps, Butterworth, and Bayne are dead, and with Reed out of Congress, Hitt is left as the most experienced man in legislation and foreign affairs on the Republican side.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Perfect Man.—"Sometimes you hear of a perfect man. He is the fellow your wife could have married."

The Mean Thing.—"Yes," he said, "when I was young I was eagerly sought after." "What reward was offered?" asked the sweet young girl.—*Tit-Bits.*

Poor Wife.—"Dwiggins is getting over his bicycling craze." "How do you know?" "He lets his wife clean his wheel for him."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Aquatic Way.—"We used to think men had to climb to fame." "Don't they?" "No, Hobson dived." "That's so." "And Funston swam."—*Chicago Record.*

The Result.—TEDDY (who has just begun to go to school): "Papa, do you know what six boys and five girls make?" "Yes," answered his father, "a racket."—*Bazar.*

Talking Shop.—"The little dressmaker who was walking across a field, on encountering a bull said she guessed she'd better cut bias to avoid a gore."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Court of Last Resort.—"So you have decided to spend the summer in the country this year?" "No, sir, I have not. My wife has decided it."—*Philadelphia North American.*

With Variations.—"'Uncle Tom's Cabin' never gets stale." "Any novelty this year?" "Yes; when Eliza escapes across the river, she does a cake-walk on the ice."—*Chicago News.*

In Boston.—"How much are these string beans?" "Seventy-five cents a quart." "Isn't that rather *altitudinous?*" "Yes, madam; but these are very high-strung beans."—*Yale Record.*

The Young Wife.—"Henry came home furious last night." "What was the matter, daughter?" "Why, mamma, I had put two eggs in his luncheon and forgot to cook them."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Soared Too High.—"Yes, that's Guggenthorp. He made a fortune once by inventing a road-scraper." "What did he do with his money?" "He sunk it in a sky-scraper."—*Chicago Tribune.*

His Little Joke.—"I'm afraid we must be divorced, my dear," said Mr Newlywed to his young wife. "The doctor says I have rheumatic tendencies, and must give up all sweet things."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Rather Loud.—ATTORNEY SWIFT: "Apparel oft proclaims the man."

ATTORNEY HADLEY: "Yes, indeed; you can hear John Lumpkin coming three blocks away."—*Kansas City Independent.*

She Liked Kipling.—DICK: "Do you enjoy Kipling?"

MABEL: "Oh, I adore him. I have heard so much about his 'Jingle Book' and his 'Bar-Room Ballads.'"—*W. of M. Wrinkle.*

Not Real Irish.—CASSIDY: "Oi don't see whoi Englind, or Ameriky, or Germany should t'ink av foightin' over a little t'ing loike Samoa!"

KERRIGAN: "Ye don't, eh? Then, begorra! ye're a poor spicimin av an Oirishman!"—*Puck.*

Funston's Gall.—"Funston says he hasn't gall enough to ask for the kind of a political office he would be willing to accept." "Then that report must have been wrong." "What report?" "The report that he was born in Ohio."—*Chicago News.*

Pleasures of Home-Coming.—INSPECTOR: "I notice that in this photograph you are bald."

HOME-COMING AMERICAN: "Yes, my hair grew out while I was abroad."

INSPECTOR: "Then I shall have to charge you the special duty on European-grown hair."—*Life.*

Elevating Mankind.—"And by the way," asked the old schoolmate, "what has become of Moseley, who used to talk so much about devoting his life to uplifting mankind? Did he go into the ministry?" "No," answered the other old schoolmate, "he is in the elevator business."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Patriotic Colors.—"I like this pattern well enough," said the customer, who had dropped in to look at some ribbons; "but I'm afraid the colors will run." "Run, madam!" indignantly answered the patriotic shopman; "red, white, and blue? They never run!" Whereupon the woman bought forty-three yards.—*Exchange.*

Up-to-Date.—"I want to tell yo', my deah brethren," said Deacon Johnsing to his flock at prayer-meeting, "dat in dese days of chainless bikes, hossless kerridges, an' sich, dat what we need fo' the glorifications of de cullud folkses am chickenless coops, razzerless pahties, melonless

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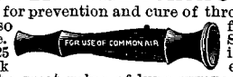

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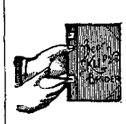

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patches, and crapless games. Does yo' follow me?"—*Bazar*.

Commercial Rating.—"I see," said the visitor to the commercial company's office, "that you have a new rating in your new reference-book. Some men are marked 'U. S. S.'" "Yes," said the manager, "money comes in so fast these days that we have run out of ratings above 'A 1.' We now indicate those who are rich enough to go to the United States Senate."—*Puck*.

Why He Liked the Rat.—PRISON CHAPLAIN: "Ah, you have a pet, I see."

CONVICT: "Yes, this rat. I feeds him every day. I think more o' that 'ere rat than any other livin' creature."

PRISON CHAPLAIN: "Ah, in every man there's something of the angel left, if one can only find it. How came you to take such a fancy to that rat?"

CONVICT: He bit th' warden."—*Tit Bits*.

Fond of Music.—A gentleman of decided and highly cultivated musical tastes, wishing to change his residence, advertised for rooms in a "private family fond of music." The next mail brought him the following reply:

"DEAR SIR.—I think we could accommodate you with rooms, and as for music one of my daughters plays the parlor organ and gittar; another plays the accordeon and banjo, I play a cornet and fiddle; my wife plays the harmonica, and my son the flute. We all sing, and if you are good at tenner singing you would fit right in when we get to singing gospel hymns evenings, for none of us sing tenner. Or if you play the base vial, we have one right here in the house. If you want music as well as board, we could accommodate you and there would be no extra charge for it."—*Harper's Bazar*.

Didn't Keep Them.—CUSTOMER: "I want some kind of a door-spring. One that won't get out of order."

HARDWARE DEALER: "A door-spring?"

CUSTOMER: "Yes; and one that won't require the strength of an elephant to open."

DEALER: "Hem!"

CUSTOMER: "And yet it must be strong enough to bring the door all the way to and not leave it swinging a couple of inches."

DEALER: "I see."

CUSTOMER: "And when the door closes I don't want it to ram shut like a catapult, with a jar that shakes the house from its foundations."

DEALER: "Yes; you want one that will bring the door all the way to and yet do it gently."

CUSTOMER: "That's the idea. But I don't want any complicated arrangement that requires a skilled mechanic to attend to it."

DEALER: "No, of course not. You want something simple, yet strong and effective."

CUSTOMER: "That's the talk; something that can be put on or taken off easily; something that will do its work quietly yet thoroughly, and won't be eternally getting out of order."

DEALER: "I see; I know exactly what you want, sir, just exactly."

CUSTOMER: "Well, show me one."

DEALER: "We don't keep door-springs."—*Exchange*.

Current Events.

Monday, June 5.

—Frank Thompson, **President of the Pennsylvania Railroad**, dies in Philadelphia.

—The **Attorney-General of the United States** decides that the Treasury Department has no legal authority to "compromise suits brought to recover additional duties on goods which have been undervalued, where no fraud or irregularity is shown on the part of the importer."

—The French Chamber of Deputies, after a stormy session, votes to approve the governmental course in relation to **the attack on President Loubet**.

—The Filipino town of **Morong is captured by the Americans.**

—The disarmament of the **rival factions in Samoa** is begun.

—A French war-ship is sent to Cayenne **to bring Dreyfus back to France.**

Tuesday, June 6.

—It is reported that **Senator Hanna** has announced that he will not accept reelection as chairman of the Republican national committee.

—General **Gomez issues a farewell manifesto** to the Cubans, in which he pleads for political harmony.

—**The United States Governmen· protests against the British law** prohibiting aliens from owning placer claims in the mines of British Columbia.

—Admiral **Dewey leaves Hongkong**.

—The terms of the **cession of the Spanish Islands to Germany** are made public in the German Reichstag.

Wednesday, June 7.

—Gonzalo de Quesada is appointed **special commissioner for Cuba** at Washington.

—General Otis announces that he is **in control of the Morong peninsula**, Luzon.

—**Augustin Daly**, playwright and theatrical manager, dies in Paris.

—The preliminary negotiations with reference to submitting the **Alaskan boundary dispute** to arbitration are satisfactorily concluded.

Thursday, June 8.

—It is announced at Washington that the French Government is "about to resume negotiations for **a reciprocity treaty** of wide scope with the United States."

—British Colonial Secretary Chamberlain admits a disagreement in the **British-Transvaal Conference**, and adds that "no foreign intervention will be permitted."

—It is reported that the island of Fernando Po has been **sold by Spain to Germany**

—It is reported in London that Aguinaldo has dissolved the Philippine cabinet, **proclaiming himself dictator**.

Friday, June 9.

—Secretary **Gage replies to the Civil Service Reform League's** criticism of the President's recent order.

—A **monument to Frederick Douglass** is unveiled at Rochester, N. Y.

—A. J. Cassatt is elected **president of the Pennsylvania Railroad** to succeed the late Frank Thompson.

—The President appoints a **new Isthmian Canal commission.**

Saturday, June 10.

—A "forward" movement **against the Filipinos south of Manila** is begun by Generals Lawton, Wheaton, and Ovenshine.

—The cruiser *Olympia*, with **Admiral Dewey on board**, arrives at Singapore.

—Bellamy Storer, the **United States minister to Spain**, arrives at Madrid.

—Captain **Dreyfus is taken from Devil's Island** and starts for France.

Sunday, June 11.

—Extraordinary precautions are taken **to protect President Loubet at the Paris races**; 15,000 troops guard the way.

—The **torpedo-bc at** *Stringham* **is launched.**

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CHESS.

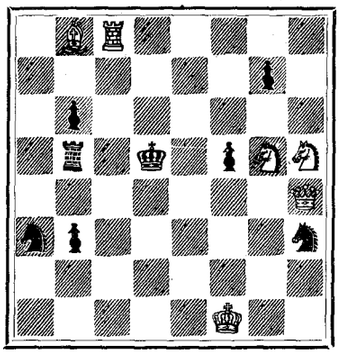
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 388.

BY E. E. WESTBURY.

First Prise (193 marks) *Birmingham News* Fifth Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

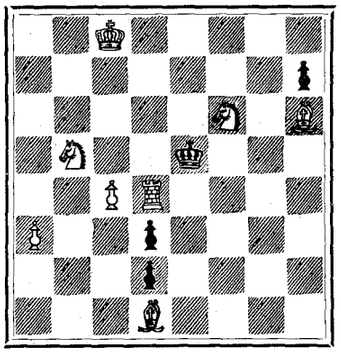
White mates in two moves.

Problem 389.

BY WALTER PULITZER.

(Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST and Dedicated to Dr. Broughton.)

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 382, BY KARSTEDT.

Key-move, Q—Q Kt 8.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; Prof. W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. J. T. Glass, Womack, Tex.; W. H. McMillan, Allegheny, Pa.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; C. H. Dale, Hartford City, Ind.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; M. Stivers, Bluefields, W. Va.; Dr. A. Decker, Chicago; L. Waterman, Tilton, N. H.; S. L. B., Tuskegee, Ga.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; G. E. Carpenter, Plano, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; Prof. W. H. Kruse, Hastings College, Neb.; J. G. Robinson, Melrose, Mass.; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; Dr. S. M. Weeks, Newport, N. S.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt.; G. W. S-V., Canton, Miss.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; C. C. Marshall, Battle Creek, Mich.

Comments: "Marred by duals"—M. W. H.; "An admirable adaptation of the martyr-motto"—I. W. B.; "Somewhat cramped position"—R. M. C.; "A good one"—C. R. O.; Possesses no marked features"—C. D. S.; "Tough key"—L. A. L. M.; "Excellent"—C. Q. De F.; "Rather weak for a prize-taker"—F. S. F.; "Easier than it looks"—C. F. McM.

No. 383 (Author's name not known).

1. K—K 2 / K—Kt 6 2. Q—Q 2 / K—B 5 3. Q—Q 3, mate

1. ..... / K—R 5 2. Q—Kt 4, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., R. M. C., C. R. O., C. D. S., W. W. S., J. T. C., W. H. McM., L. A. L. M., M. M., C. Q. De F., C. H. D., F. M. M., M. S., A. D., L. W., S. L. B., G. P., J. J., G. E. C.; Dr. C. E. Dennis, Baltimore; W. P. Gove, Salem, Mass.; R. E. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.

Comments: "An elegant example of exceptional economy"—I. W. B.; "A novel piece of work"—R. M. C.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "Very neat"—C. D. S.; "Chess pure and simple"—L. A. L. M.; "There are 120 ways of setting this problem"—C. Q. D. F.; "A gem"—F. M. M.; "This should make any Chess-player interested in problems"—G. P.; "Exceptionally fine"—G. E. C.; "Had a tussle with it"—C. E. D.; "Harder than it looks"—W. P. G.

W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., got 377, 378, 381. T. B. D. got 378.

The key-move of 378 is B—B 4. Key-move of 380 is Q—R 2.

Criticizing a Problem.

In criticizing a problem the following are the main features: 1. Only one solution; 2. Duals (alternative continuations for White) mar the problem; 3. These should be one good central idea; 4. The mating-position should be clean; 5. There should not be superfluous or inactive pieces; 6. Each piece should exert its full power; 7. The position should be natural; 8. All variations should be in the number of moves designated. It is the fact that comparatively few problems reach this standard.

The London International Tournament.

JANOWSKY LEADING.

At the time of going to press the score stands:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	1½	7½	Pillsbury	7	2
Blackburne	4	4	Schlechter	5½	3½
Cohn	5	5	Showalter	5	4
Janowski	7½	½	Steinitz	4	4
Lasker	6½	2½	Teichmann	2	12
Lee	2½	6½	Tinsley	3	6
Maroczy	6½	1½	Tschigorin	4½	3½
Mason	3½	5½			

In the minor tournament, Marshall, of Brooklyn, is leading.

A Correction.

In giving the score of the Pillsbury Correspondence Tourney, Mr. M. D. McGrath, of Brookhaven, Miss., was marked as "unplaced." Mr. McGrath has written to us that the word should be "unplayed," or that he withdrew from the contest. The word "unplaced" has the meaning which his score does not warrant, as in the first round he won 9, lost 1, and drew 3.

The Press and Chess.

The following interesting article, published originally in the Hereford *Times*, we take from the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*:

"The value of Chess-games is steadily on the increase. For priority of publication of the games of the recent International Collegians' Cable-match the committee of arrangements asked the Press the modest sum of £1 per game, or £5 for the half-dozen. Considering the quality of the games and the eminence of the players [!], the games were cheap at the price—for those who wanted them. For the games of the forthcoming tournament (now in progress in London) the committee ask £10 for the privilege of publishing, at first hand, one game per day! The newspapers have made Chess what it is today, in comparison with what it was twenty years ago. Without the assistance of the Press the holding of an international Chess-tournament would be wellnigh impossible. Is it then wise or generous to ask the Press to pay for these or any games? And further more, is it quite fair to the subscribers of a tournament to make the publication of the games as difficult as possible? Many subscribers will probably be unable to see anything of the play, and their only chance is through the medium of the newspapers. It would be far better for the interest of Chess if all games were free, to be published far and wide."

Our Correspondence Tourney.

TENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

A. L. JONES, Montgomery, Ala.	PROF. A. S. HITCHCOCK, Manhattan, Kan.
White.	*Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—K B 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2
5 P—K 3	Castles
6 B—Q 3	P—Q Kt 3
7 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 2
8 Castles	Kt—Kt 5
9 B—B 4	P—B 4
10 P—Q 5	B—K B 3

A. L. JONES.	PROF. A. S. HITCHCOCK.
White.	*Black.*
11 Q—B 2	B x Kt
12 P x B	P—K R 3
13 Q R—Qsq	Q—K sq
14 B—Q 6	R—B 3
15 P—K R 3	P x P
16 B x Kt	Kt x K P
17 K R—Ksq	R—K 3
18 P x Kt	R x B
19 B x B P	R x P
20 K—B 2	R x R
21 R x R	Q—Q sq
22 Kt—K 5	Resigns.

Black had a good defense and a promising game, when he played Kt x K P on his 16th move. This lost him the Kt and also opened the way to an irresistible attack by the White forces.

Chess a Mental Stimulus.

Mr. J. B. Richardson, president of the Stirling Chess-club, recently made a speech in which he advocated the profit as well as the pleasure to be derived from Chess. We quote the following from the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*:

"In my opinion the recreative tendencies of the present day lean far too much toward physical excitement and profitless pastimes. New pleasures are all very well; but if our minds are properly constituted then we will choose for our recreation those pleasures which contain in themselves some element of mental profit. Similarly then, surely the best pastimes are those which not only amuse our leisure but leave behind them some mental legacy commemorating their own existence. I claim for the game of Chess that while it entertains our leisure it also excites our interest. I know of no game which to the same degree is at once a mental stimulus and a pleasant pastime. By it our imagination, reason, and ingenuity are exercised, and all the best powers with which the human mind is endowed are called into play. Another feature in the game which I observe and which commends it to me, is the vast variety of types of mind to which it appeals. All sorts and conditions of men may be found among its votaries, old and young join in the solution of its problems. Professional skill and commercial enterprise alike find here a sphere for the exercise of their own peculiar methods, a fair field for their mock battles, and a common theme for their fancies' flight."

Whiskey and Chess.

In commenting on the alleged interview in which Blackburne is charged with recommending whisky for Chess-players, *The Westminster Gazette* says: "If Blackburne said so he must have had a huge joke with a too pressing interviewer. Our connection—and we might say intimacy—with Chess-players of note dates back to the sixties, and this is the first time that such an allegation has been made. Strong drink and Chess are antagonistic. We have heard that the captain of a Mississippi steamer might resort to the heroic measure of feeding the boilers with lard and sides of bacon—if there is no nigger handy to sit on the safety-valve—in order to win a race; and in that sense whisky and Chess might go together—and even then we should doubt the efficacy of such means. For good Chess, above all, a clear and cool head is required, and nobody knows that better than Mr. Blackburne."

M. Rosenthal, Chess-Editor of *Le Monde Illustré*, announces that an International Tourney will be held in Paris in 1900. The committee of the Grand Cercle has voted 10,000 francs, and personal contributions have been made. Paris has not had an international tourney for twenty-one years; Zukertort was the first-prize winner.

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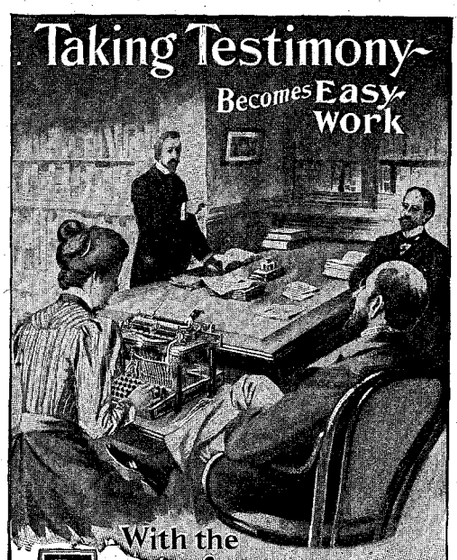

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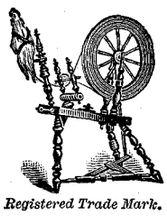

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